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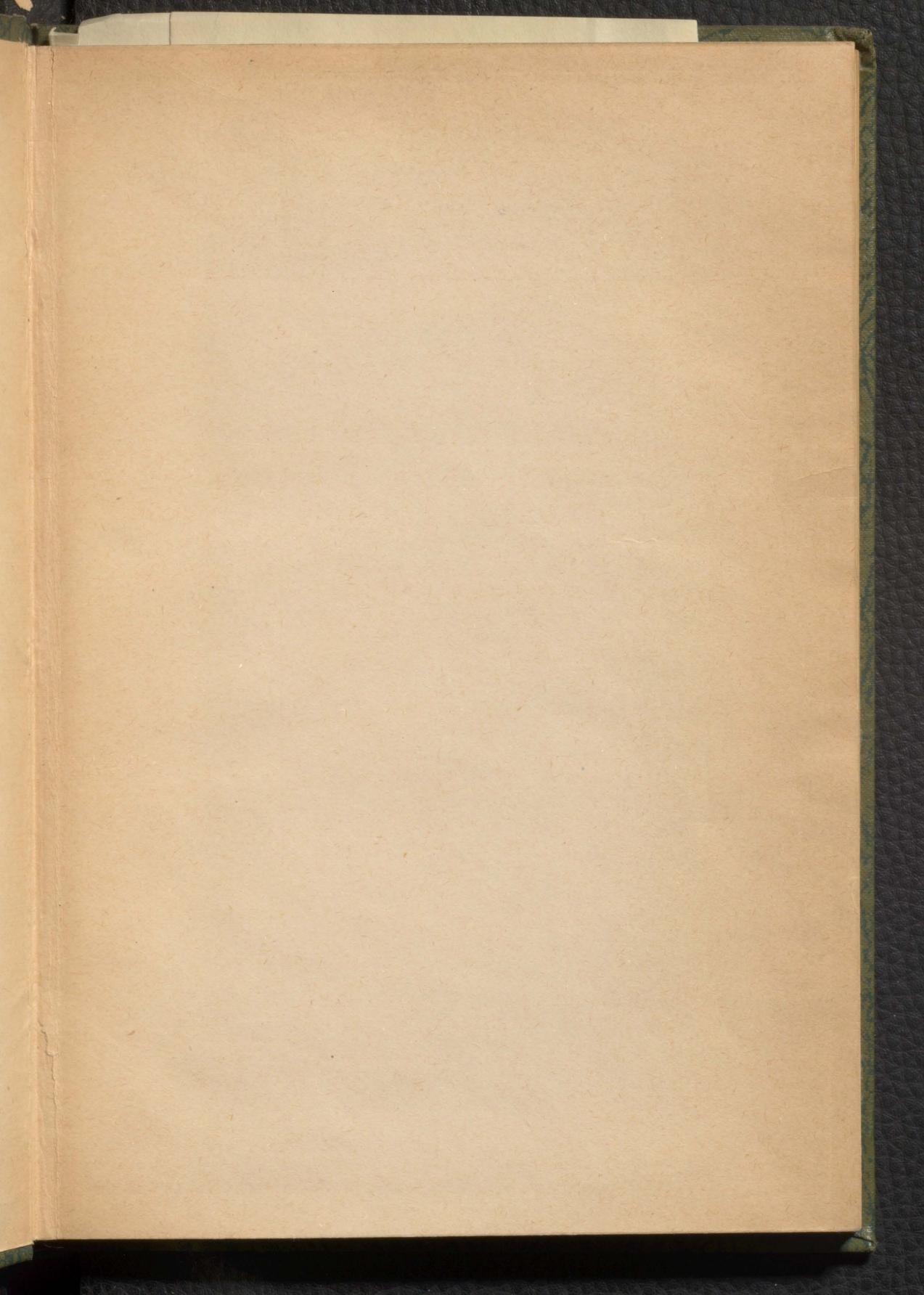


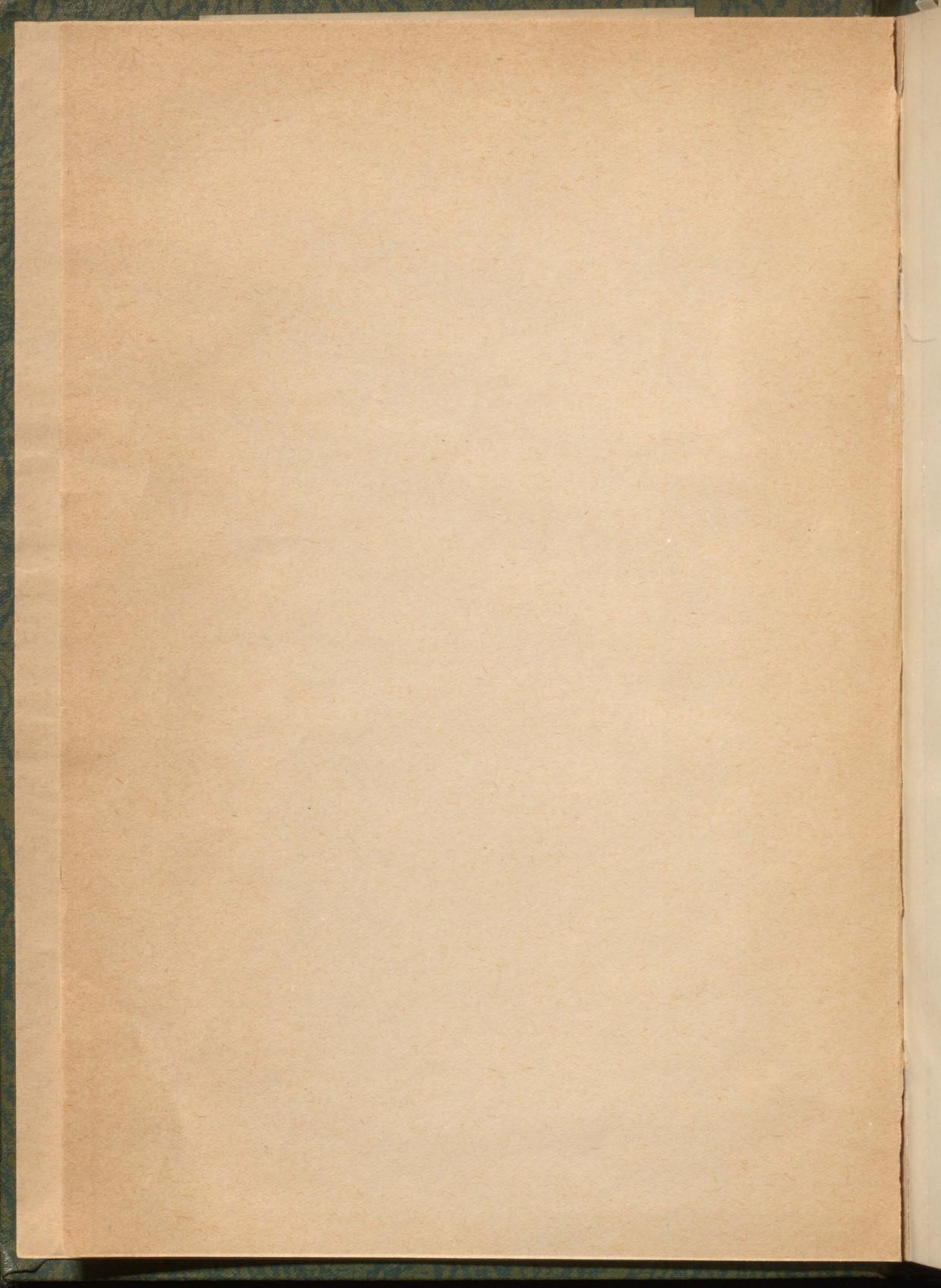
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*With complements*  
*J.C.W.*

Journal of  
Abijah Willard

1755

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JOURNAL OF ABIJAH WILLARD  
OF LANCASTER, MASS.,

An Officer in the Expedition which captured Fort Beauséjour in 1755.

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EDITED BY DR. J. CLARENCE WEBSTER,

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The original Journal is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California. The transcription which is now reproduced was made from a photostat copy very kindly sent to me by the Library. The author's spelling is largely phonetic and very variable, without punctuation or the proper use of capitals. While, for the most part, the writing is fairly easily decipherable, in many parts it is difficult to make out the letters. I am deeply indebted to the Library authorities both for permission to reproduce the Journal and for the thorough revision of the transcription made by the experts of the Institution. The textual arrangement is here presented as near the original form as is possible.

In order to make the Journal more interesting to readers three topographical maps are added. Two of these have been made for me by Dr. W. F. Ganong, to whom I am deeply indebted for these valuable features.

J. C. WEBSTER.

267032

## INTRODUCTION

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the conquest made by Nicholson's army in 1710 was acknowledged by France, and "Nova Scotia or Acadia with its ancient Boundaries" was transferred to Great Britain, while France retained Ile Royale (Cape Breton) Ile Ste Jean (Prince Edward Island) and other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newfoundland, however, became entirely British, the French being allowed certain shore fishing privileges there.

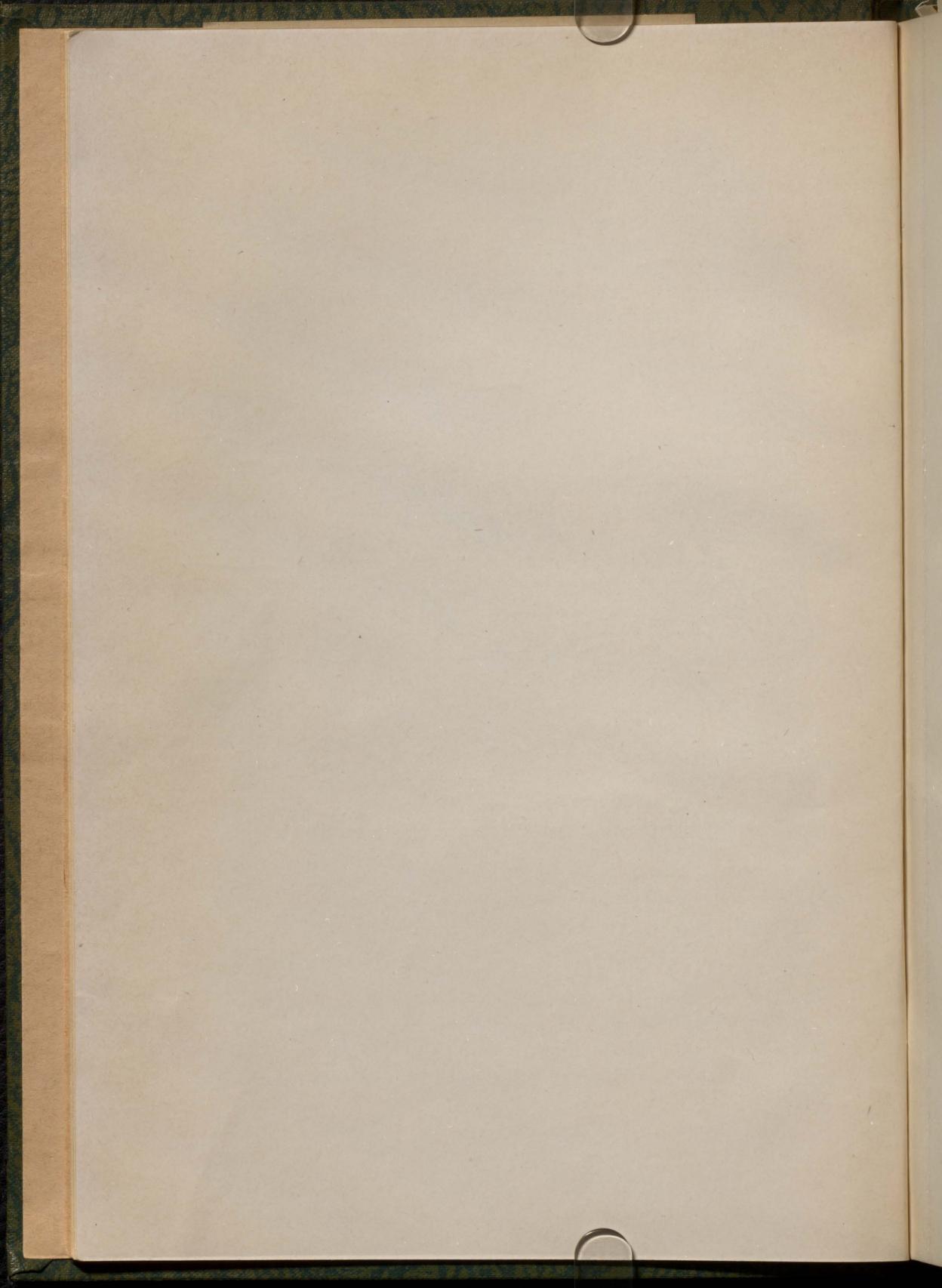
Immediately afterwards the development of Louisbourg as a French stronghold was initiated. The British occupied only Annapolis Royal (formerly Port Royal) and the entire white population of Nova Scotia consisted of French Acadians distributed in a number of small settlements. No effort was made to introduce British settlers and, indeed, the British Government appeared to take little interest in the affairs of this distant colony, occupied by an alien population, whose sympathies were entirely with the land of their origin. The slender garrison at Annapolis Royal was continually neglected, the fort allowed to deteriorate, and the officials were for long periods without instructions as to the policy to be pursued in administering the province.

Successive Governors strove for the most part without success to obtain an unconditional oath of allegiance from the Acadian inhabitants who never lost the hope that France would once again regain her lost control. In this expectation they were constantly encouraged by their priests, whose activities from time to time brought them into difficulties with the British Governors.

The failure of the Treaty of Utrecht to specify exactly what the boundaries of Acadia really were gave the French authorities an opening to lay claim to a large part of the country, indeed to all except the peninsular portion of Acadia (that which now forms the province of Nova Scotia, excepting Cape Breton). While the British protested against this claim they took no decisive stand against it, and then in course of time the French tried to encourage settlement in the territory claimed by them (now New Brunswick), and no attempts were made to prevent them.

Abijah Willard's  
Orderly Book  
Anne 28. 1755

SIGNATURE OF ABIJAH WILLARD IN HIS ORDERLY BOOK.



The capture of Louisbourg by Pepperrill and Warren in 1745 opened a new chapter in the history of Acadia. When peace was signed in 1748, the return of Cape Breton to the French aroused the resentment of the American Colonies, especially New England, and gradually awakened in them the determination to make another effort to destroy forever the power of France in Canada. Great Britain at the same time decided on a forward policy, and forthwith in 1749, founded the new stronghold of Halifax on the shore of the splendid harbor of Chebucto.

In this same year, also, the French Government in the person of the Comte de la Galissonnière, the able administrator of Canada, took the bold step of proclaiming that only the peninsular portion of Acadia belonged to Great Britain, and, as an indication of his purpose to support his claim, ordered a military force to be sent to the Isthmus of Chignecto as well as to the mouth of the St. John river. He announced that the Missaguash river which ran across the Isthmus was the dividing line between the two nations.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the founder of Halifax and the new Governor of Nova Scotia, thereupon decided to build a fort at Chignecto on the east side of the river Missaguash on the site of the old village of Beaubassin which the French had recently destroyed in order to force the inhabitants to move to the territory on the west side of the river which they claimed as their own. His orders were carried out by Major Charles Lawrence and the fort erected was known as Fort Lawrence.

In the following year the French followed a similar course and began the erection of Fort Beauséjour on an elevation about a mile and a quarter from the English fort, a large area of marsh and the river Missaguash lying between the two. At the same time Fort Gaspereau was begun on the shore of Baie Verte at the northeast end of the Isthmus. An attempt was also made by the two Governments in Europe to settle the question of the Boundary of Acadia by appointing a Commission to deliberate in Paris. Their negotiations continued for three years (1750-1753) and ended without any decision being reached.

In the year which followed, French agents, most prominent among whom was the Abbé Le Loutre, worked energetically to

incite the Acadians and Indians of Nova Scotia against the British and to induce the former to abandon their homes and move to the territory claimed by the French as well as to the Isle St. Jean. Many did so and were known as refugees. The French authorities had promised to support them and to establish them on new lands. This was only partially carried out and in consequence large numbers of the people endured much hardship and became very discontented and on several occasions made overtures to the authorities at Halifax to be allowed to return to their abandoned homes. The latter tried to prevent this exodus, advising the people to await the result of the Boundary Commission's Report, and warning them of the troubles which would await them if they moved away. William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, was one of the Boundary Commissioners and he returned from Paris in 1753 convinced that only force could settle the problem of Acadia, and he determined that New England would be foremost in carrying out the measures on which he had decided. He found an ardent colleague in Charles Lawrence who had become Governor of Nova Scotia, and together they planned an expeditionary force to be raised chiefly in New England for the purpose of attacking the French forts in Chignecto, even though France and Great Britain were at peace.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Robert Monckton was sent from Halifax to command the force, which was raised by Shirley during the winter of 1754-55. The Colonial troops were designated as Shirley's Regiment, the Governor being its Colonel-in-Chief. It consisted of two battalions, one of which was commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Winslow, and the other by Lieut.-Col. George Scott. The regiment numbered nearly 2000 men and to convey it to Nova Scotia a large numbering of transports was raised, being accompanied by three armed vessels of which Captain John Rous was Commodore. The fleet of 41 sail left Boston Harbor on May 23rd, 1755, and arrived at Fort Lawrence, Chignecto, on June 2nd, the troops being landed in the evening.

On the morning of the 4th, Monckton's small army, joined by about 300 Regulars of Fort Lawrence, began the operations which resulted in the fall of Beauséjour and the capitulation of its garrison, commanded by Du Chambon de Vergor, on June 16.

This was immediately followed by the giving up of Fort Gasper-  
eau, and the British became masters of Chignecto, establishing  
themselves at Fort Beauséjour, whose name was changed to  
Cumberland. Soon after the capture, the punitive measures  
which Lawrence had decided to undertake against the Acadians  
were commenced, and in carrying them out the services of the  
New England troops were employed during the rest of the year.

Our knowledge of the siege of Fort Beauséjour and of the  
proceedings which followed are derived from official documents  
and, also, from the journals of those who were active participants  
or eye-witnesses. The latter sources are the most interesting  
and the most important.

French Journals:—

The following accounts, written by those who were in the  
fort during the siege, are valuable.

1. *Journal de l'Attaque de Beauséjour*, written by Jacau de Fiedmont, who had been engineer officer employed in the forts in 1754-55. It was printed in the *Guerre du Canada*, under the direction of the Abbé Casgrain, Quebec, 1895. De Fiedmont gives detailed descriptions of the forts and redoubts, for whose imperfections he was so largely responsible. In describing the defence of Beauséjour he accuses the Acadian peasants of cowardice and of refusing to work on the defences under the fire of the enemy.

2. Another account is to be found in the *Mémoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'a 1750*.

Three versions of this work exist, undoubtedly written by the one author, whose identity has only recently been made known by M. Aegidius Fauteux of Montreal. He was Louis de Courville, who was in Fort Beauséjour before and during the siege serving as Notary for French Acadia, having been commissioned by Bigot, Intendant of Canada, on May 28, 1754. He also acted as Secretary to De Vergor, the Commandant, and is believed to have written the Articles of Capitulation sent by De Vergor to Monckton.

The best known of the three versions is that which was published under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1838 from a manuscript which had once been in possession of Colonel Burton, who commanded in Montreal after the conquest.

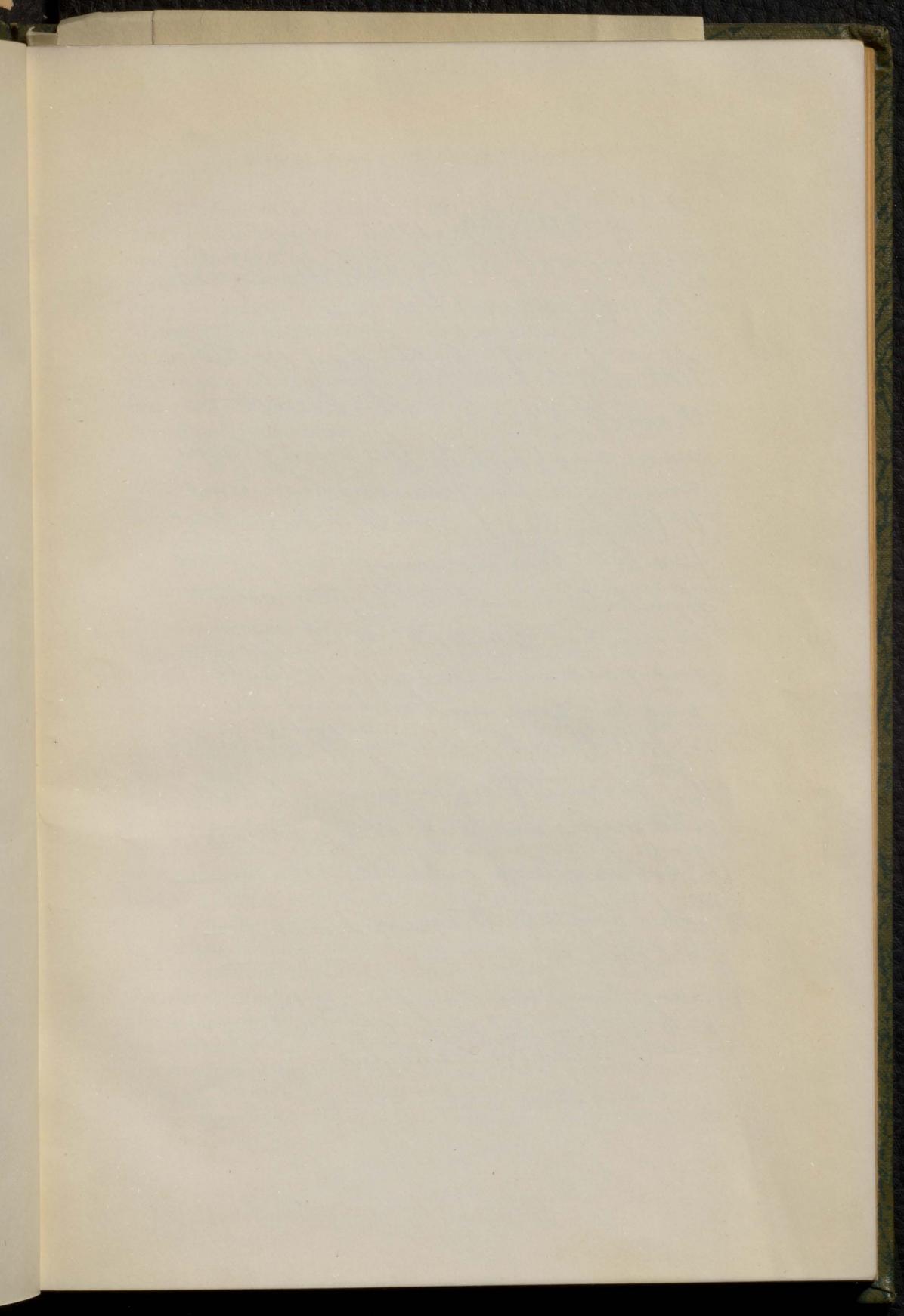
The second version is an original manuscript in the collection of French manuscripts in the Library of Leningrad, which had been acquired by Paul Dubrowski, an attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris during the French Revolution. A copy is now in the Archives of the Archbishop of Quebec, and has been reproduced in the *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec, 1925.*

The third version is a manuscript in the McCord Museum of Montreal. This has been studied by M. Fauteux, and will soon be published. There are various differences between the three, but they are unimportant. The Burton manuscript was evidently meant for publication, and Colonel Burton probably obtained it from the author for this purpose, but there is no explanation of his failure to carry out this plan. Neither is there any reasonable explanation of the variations in the manuscripts.

3. The third important account is that of Thomas Pichon, who held a clerical position in the fort, and who was also acting as a spy in the pay of the British. His manuscript Journal of the siege is preserved in the Nova Scotia Archives in Halifax. It was the source of Beamish Murdoch's description in his well-known History of Nova Scotia.

The most important sources of information relating to the attack, from the British side, are the following:—

1. Journal of the Hon. Robert Monckton, who commanded the Expedition against Beauséjour. This has only recently been found among the Cumberland papers in the Royal Library of Windsor Castle, by Mr. Stanley M. Pargellis of Yale University. Through the gracious permission of His Majesty the King I have been given a copy of the Journal, which will be printed in my recently published book, "The Forts of Chignecto."



April 9<sup>th</sup> 1756  
A Journal on the Indian Expedition to Novotia -

This Day I Left San au after market about 9 o'clock with 50 men and came to the widow sturns and Refreshed men and then went to Concord and putt all Rows about sun sett the Reoning was to round April 10 march to Boston with a 100 men and Dined at C. Days and paid - Lawfullly £. 10 - and this Day went on Board the vessel Called the victory Capt. Rodolphus 11<sup>th</sup> ordered the Company to be putt into mesps and took onto prouision 12<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable &c 13<sup>th</sup> Sunday all the people went to Churk - - - - - 14<sup>th</sup> my Company putt muster and took out their Cloaths tho very mean & scandalous

2. Journal of Colonel John Winslow of the Provincial Troops while engaged in the Siege of Beauséjour in the summer and autumn of 1755. This was published in the third and fourth volumes of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, being transcribed from the original manuscript Journal, in the Library of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, by permission of the Society, in March, 1880, under direction of the Record Commission of Nova Scotia. As Winslow was second in command to Colonel Monckton, his record may be regarded as official and authoritative.

3. A smaller Journal, though of considerable value, is the Diary of John Thomas, a surgeon in Monckton's army. This was first published in The Historical and Genealogical Register of Boston in 1879, having been communicated by Mr. John Moore of New York. It was afterwards printed in the first volume of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

4. Another Journal is that written by Captain Abijah Willard, who was an officer in Col. Scott's Second Battalion of Shirley's regiment, which was under Monckton's command.

This journal, long preserved in the Willard family, was first made known to the public when it was sold in Libbie's auction rooms, Boston, in 1908. It is now owned by the Henry E. Huntington Library, California. It is accompanied by Willard's Orderly Book, both being bound together as an octavo leather-covered volume. The Orderly Book consists of 198 pages and forms the first part of the volume. The second is the Journal and is a closely written diary of 91 pages.

A hand-written copy was made in 1885 by the Hon. Henry S. Nourse, historian of Lancaster, Mass., Willard's birth-place, and is now in the Library of that town. While Willard's Journal does not rank in importance with Winslow's as regards the details of the siege operations, it is of the greatest value in describing the punitive measures adopted by the British against the Acadian settlements after the capture of Fort Beauséjour. Willard took part in most of these and he records the dates of the various expeditions, the number of buildings burned, the animals

captured or destroyed, with great minuteness. While he was employed in this unpleasant work chiefly in Chignecto he made one distant journey to Cobiquid (now Truro) and Tatamagouche in Nova Scotia.

The Journal commences with an entry on April 9th when Willard left Lancaster with his men; it ends on January 6th while he was in Chignecto.

Sketch of Abijah Willard:—

The Willard family were long connected with the town of Lancaster, Mass., being descended from Major Simon Willard, who was a prominent fighter in King Philip's war. Colonel Samuel Willard, who commanded the Worcester County regiment at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, was the father of four sons, Nahum, Abijah, Levi and Abel. Nahum was a physician. Levi was an ensign in his father's regiment at Louisbourg, afterwards adopting a business career. Abel was a lawyer. Like all his brothers he was a Loyalist, and, after the evacuation of Boston, he went to Nova Scotia. Thence he went to England in 1776; he died in London in 1781.

Abijah Willard, author of the Journal, was born in Lancaster, July 27, 1724, the area in which the Willard house stood being now the town of Harvard. He was a captain or captain-lieutenant in his father's regiment at Louisbourg. In 1755 he commanded a company, composed mainly of young men of Lancaster, in the expedition against Fort Beauséjour in Chignecto. On his return home, he was made a colonel and commanded a regiment under Amherst in 1759 and 1760. His orderly book contains many entries written in 1759 at Fort Edward and Lake George.

After the conquest of Canada, Willard returned to Lancaster and attended to his private affairs and the improvement of his property. In 1774 he was one of the thirty-six councillors for Massachusetts, appointed by Royal writ. These appointments greatly angered the Patriots, and Willard, while visiting a property owned by him in Connecticut, was seized by a mob, taken to a jail, and only set free by signing a paper, agreeing not to act as a Councillor.

On April 19, 1775, while riding to Beverly he met the minute men who were hurrying to fight at Concord and Lexington. This decided him to go to Boston and join the British. He was appointed by General Gage captain of the first company of the "Loyal American Associates" of Boston. Henceforth Willard's lot was cast with the British. He never saw his home in Lancaster again, for he was proscribed and banished and his estates were confiscated. When the troops retired from Boston, Willard accompanied them to Nova Scotia. He served, later, at Long Island as Commissary, refusing to take a commission as a combatant and fight against his countrymen, according to Sabine. In 1779 he went to England, where he lived two years, returning to New York in 1781.

In 1783, Willard along with fifty-four others, presented a petition to Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-chief in New York, for a grant of 5000 acres each, on the ground of their importance prior to the revolution. Sir Guy agreed to this at first and sent an order to Governor Parr of Nova Scotia to have the grants surveyed. As previous grants to the Loyalists had not exceeded 200 acres, the publication of the petition to Carleton raised a storm among the Loyalists who were still in New York as well as among those already in Nova Scotia, and strong protests were made against the injustice of making these large grants. In consequence Sir Guy changed his mind and ordered each one of the fifty-five to receive only 1000 acres. Willard appears to have gone again to England during this year. In 1784 his name appeared frequently in pamphlets published there, some of which criticised him, others supporting him. He returned to New York in this year, and, in August, embarked for St. John, with many other refugees. He obtained several lots of land west of the harbour, but seems to have settled on one of 357 acres which he bought from Samuel Peabody, who had obtained a grant of it from Wm. Hazen. There was a house on it, which Willard made his home. This is marked on an official plan of 1785. It was on the south side of the "Mahogany" road just where it makes its farthest southerly bend, somewhat over two miles west of Fairville; the site was a fine one and commanded a wide view over the Manawagonish marshes and Cove, and the

Bay of Fundy beyond. Willard also bought an adjoining lot of 100 acres from the City of Saint John. In 1786, when the parishes were officially established in the Province, the name "Lancaster" was given to one situated just west of the harbour of St. John, probably out of compliment to Willard, who was then a member of Governor Carleton's Council, to which he had been appointed on November 22, 1784. Willard resided on his property until his death in May 1789.

Some years after, his son Samuel left New Brunswick and returned to the old home in Lancaster, Mass., which formed a portion of the one-third interest in the estate which the confiscation act allowed the wife of an absentee Loyalist. She apparently continued to reside there until her death in 1807. The son Samuel died in 1856.

All that remains of the Willard occupation in New Brunswick is the parish of Lancaster, part of which forms the western limit of the City of Saint John, and an unmarked grave, which was probably in the old Church of England burying ground on Carleton Heights.

April 9<sup>th</sup> 1755

A Journal on the Intended Expedi:  
tion to Novicotia

This Day I Left Lancaster  
Marcht aboute 9 oClock with 50  
men and Come to the widow Stevens  
and Refreshed y<sup>e</sup> men and then went  
to Concord and supt att Rows aboute  
sun sett the Reconing was £ 6 pound

April y<sup>e</sup> 10 march to Boston with a  
100 men and Dineed att Cap<sup>t</sup> Days  
and paid — — — Lawfull m £ 6: 10  
and this Day went on Board the  
vessell Calld the victory Cap<sup>t</sup> Rodick C<sup>g</sup>y

11<sup>th</sup>: ordered the Company to be putt  
into messes and toock oute provitions  
12<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Remarkable &c  
13<sup>th</sup>: Sunday all the people went  
to Church  
14<sup>th</sup>: my Company past muster  
and toock oute their Cloaths tho  
very mean & scandelus.

15<sup>th</sup> april 1755

I ordered all the Souldirs on the Common  
to Divert themselves  
16<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Remarkable Fair wather  
17<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Strange Happins  
18<sup>th</sup>: all the Company well & Lively  
19<sup>th</sup>: paid all the Souldirs the Remain  
:Der of their Bounty  
20<sup>th</sup>: Sunday ordereed all to go to meeting  
21<sup>st</sup>: a generall Traing\* in Boston where  
their was a vast number of people  
22<sup>d</sup>: I paid the men from the time of  
their Inlestmnt to 14<sup>th</sup> off Aprill Instant  
fair weather and all well  
23<sup>d</sup>: orders Came on Board for us to sail  
this <sup>Next</sup>  
^ Day fair weather nothing  
Remarkable  
24: Cold weather for the time of year  
and snowd.  
25<sup>th</sup>:

April 26<sup>th</sup> 1755

A Cold morning and nothing Remarkable  
I went to Lancaster this Evening  
27<sup>th</sup>: Sunday Rainey weather in the  
after noon wet† to meeting

\*Training (drill).

†went.

- 28 I bid farewell to Lancaster and my  
family and got to Boston aboute 12 oClock  
29<sup>th</sup> Fair weather and nothing Remarkable  
30<sup>th</sup> nothing strange

May ye 1 1755

Fair this morning but Cloudy in ye  
after noon we waid anchor aboute  
3 oClock and Came Down to King Roade  
and gave three whozaws\* when  
we past the Casell† and then came  
Down 12: or 14 and Dropt anchor  
against Dear Island <sup>(1)</sup>  
and their waite till further  
orders

may 2<sup>d</sup> 1755

- This Day David Atherton Died one of my  
Souldirs after a short fitt of sickness.  
3<sup>d</sup>: fair weather in the fore noon but  
Rain in the after noon and sum of the  
Souldirs not well  
4<sup>th</sup>: Sunday orders Came on board for to go  
on to Dear Island to hear preaching  
which we was Entertaind a Discourse  
be Content with your wagers‡  
5<sup>th</sup>: wind att N E and a Ruff seae and I was  
ordered to go on to the Island for to sett  
a guard to Keep the Souldirs from  
Stroaling and Doing mischif  
6<sup>th</sup>: wind att N W<sup>st</sup> but nothing Remarkable  
7<sup>th</sup>: Wind att N W but Exceeding Cold  
men harty and well In generall  
8<sup>th</sup>: Fair weather

\*huzzahs.

†Castle.

‡Wages.

(1) In Massachusetts Bay.

9<sup>th</sup> wind very high and the sea Ruff  
and I ordered the Souldirs to go on  
Shore to Reckarate themselves

May 10<sup>th</sup> 1755

A Raw Cold Day nothing Remarkable  
but begin to be sumthing un Easy  
and think time to be gon

11<sup>th</sup> Sunday both officers and Souldirs  
was ordered on shore had the  
Articals of war Read in the fore  
noon and the after noon M<sup>r</sup> Philips  
Preacht a sermon

12<sup>th</sup> and after servis I went to Boston  
fine weather and <sup>went</sup> <sup>A</sup> Down a board  
this after noon

13<sup>th</sup> this Day nothing Remarkable  
14<sup>th</sup> this Day I went a Board with  
Ens<sup>n</sup> Willard & 45 of my Company  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Probeys Ship the Syrene  
man of war which made the  
Souldirs Lookt Sober

May 15<sup>th</sup> 1755

This <sup>Day</sup> <sup>A</sup> Fine weather nothing Remarkable  
the Sould\* Loockt very soober being with  
Strangers and in a man of war

16<sup>th</sup> this Day I went to Boston  
17<sup>th</sup> Comadore Rouse <sup>(1)</sup> Fired a gun for a  
Signall for Sailing but all things were  
not Ready and so went to pudden pinte <sup>(2)</sup>

\*Soldiers.

(1) Captain John Rous was Commodore of the fleet.

(2) Pudding Point just north of Deer Island.

18<sup>th</sup> Expected to Saile but Disopinted  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Probey Read Prayers and and  
 Sermon and the Ships Crew was as  
 oblgid to attend and in the Eveing  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Frye Come on board and tolte me  
 that it was the orders that we should  
 sail to morrow

19<sup>th</sup> Comadore Rouse gave a Signall  
 for Sailing by fireing a Cannon  
 we waid one of our Ships and  
 almost the other the \* shifted and  
 orders Come for to Lett go our anhors  
 and stopt for this Day

May 20<sup>th</sup> 1755

this morning fine weather in the after  
 noon Come a Shower from the No East itt  
 Blowed Like a huricane we was oblige  
 to throw oute a nother Anchor  
 Storme Continud abouthe an hourre

21<sup>st</sup> wind Contary N E nothing Remarkable  
 22<sup>nd</sup> This Day the Comader Rouse gave a  
 Signall for Sailing in abouthe half  
 an hourre the fleet was all under Sail  
 with a fine Fair winde which was pleasent  
 abouthe 3 oClock this afternoon a top  
 Sail vessel was spied a hed of us the  
 Commoadore gave a Signall to Cap<sup>t</sup> Shirley  
 Commanded the mare maid man of war  
 to give thee vessell that was spieed to  
 chase to Know who she was

23 Cloudy in the morning but pleasent  
 in the afternoon Cap Shirley Reternd  
 from His Chase he Came up with

---

\*“Wind” omitted.

the vessell prst\* severall hands oute  
of hur She Came from Liverpooll  
and Brings News of a war

May 24<sup>th</sup> 1755

A fine Pleasent morning but Calm untill  
aboute 9 oClock abute 5 oClock we made  
Land att menhagan <sup>(1)</sup> Near georges  
this Evening a small matter of Rain

Sunday

25<sup>th</sup> this morning Exceeding pleasant but  
fogey but Cleard of in the after noon  
many mountins appeared in the  
North prayers were Read unto us by  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Probey and the pilot said by the  
Land we saw we was within 18 Leagues of  
anopilis†

26<sup>th</sup> we mad Land att anopilis this after noon  
a Lad of Cap<sup>t</sup> Rouses fell oute of His Ship  
which was aboute 25 Rods from oure vssell  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Probeys Boate being oute of the  
vssell they Jumt into the Boate Caught  
the ‡ we thought he had bin Dead after a  
Considerable time Lying a Cross a greate  
Gun a Large Quantity of warter Runing  
oute of him he began to Come to and is  
Like to Do well aboute sun an houer high  
the ships Dropt anchor att the Gutt of anopilis  
and the transports went in to the Bason

May y<sup>e</sup> 27: 1755

Nothing Remarkable this Day but Rain  
May 28<sup>th</sup> being fair for Election Day in New  
England but throw fayour\*\* we are well

\*pressed.

†Annapolis Royal.

‡"Lad" omitted.

\*\*Favour.

(1) Monhegan Island is off the coast of Maine, opposite Pemaquid Point, which is about 12 miles to the northwest. About the same distance north are Georges Islands, opposite the river of this name on the mainland.

a signall from the Comadore for to go  
into an° pilis but the tide so strong and  
the wind Low Dropt anchor Just in the  
Entrance of y<sup>e</sup> Gutt and their Lay till Just  
sundown and then by the help of the  
oars and Boates we got in to the harbour  
of anopilis in 5 fathom of water

29<sup>th</sup>  
we waid anchor and we went within half  
a League of the transport our people from  
the Ship went on Shore and Caught a hogg  
and see severall french garls and they  
was much frighted att our people

30<sup>th</sup>  
this Day I went to anpelis and Saw the garison  
which I was much disopointed in the  
garison I Expcted to off seen a fine  
a fort and Dineed att a plase with a number  
of gentleman att the Kings head

31<sup>st</sup>  
a signal for sailing but the wind being  
Contary Could not gett oute of the Gutt

June 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

Sunday this morning Fair weather  
A Signall to Sail weighed anchor  
and histed Saile with a fine Fair winde  
and abouete sun down we Come in Sight  
of the french foart and then apeared fort  
Lawrance att Chekenector\* all the way  
from anopilis to this plase as if their  
had bin a hard shower of Rain  
this morning a shower of Rain then  
Clear and abouete 10 oClock orders for the  
Transports was ordered to go to fort Lawrance  
and att one oClock all the Transports  
all histested† Sail and all army  
Landed Except a part of my  
Company which was a board the Ship

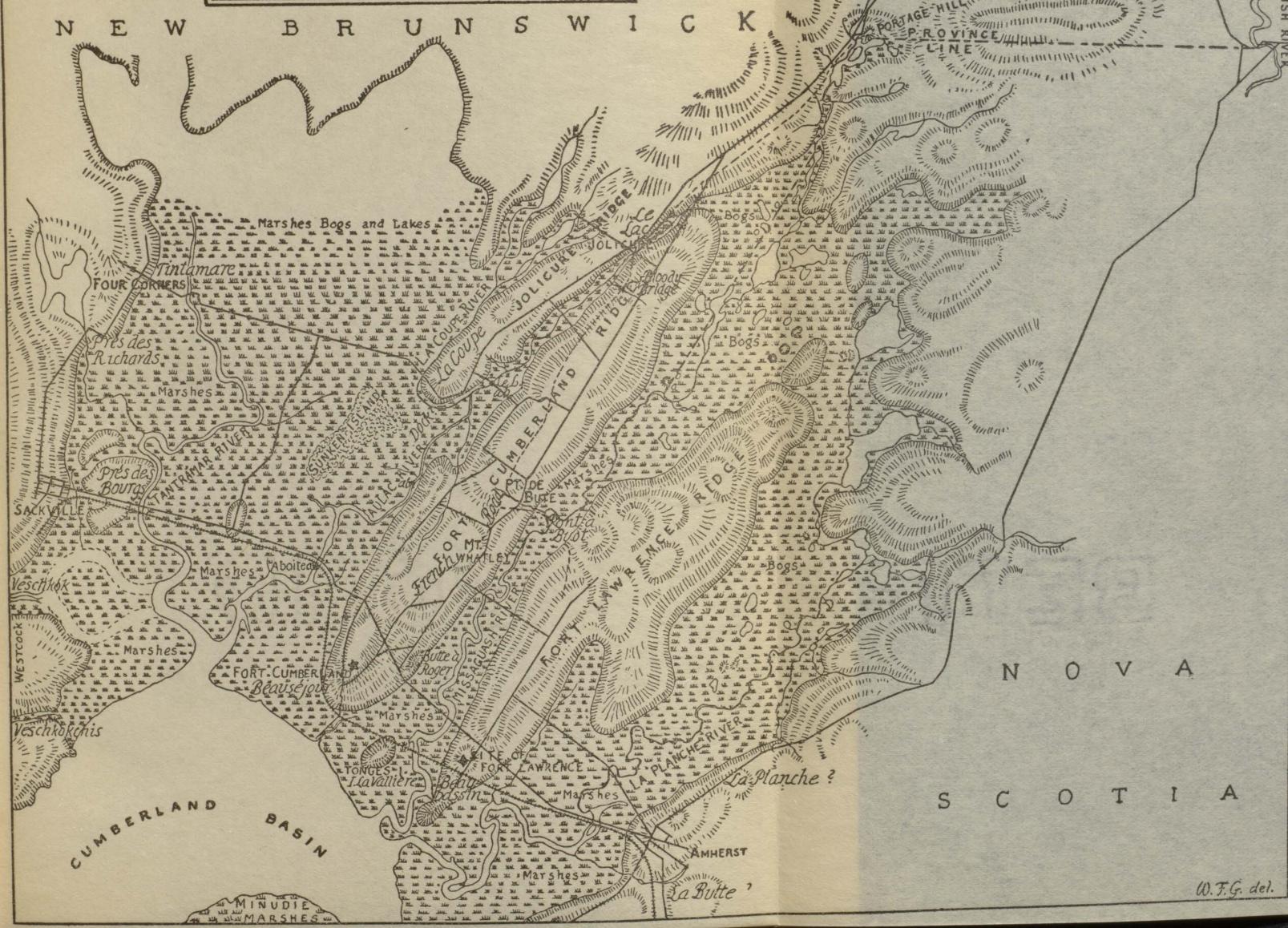
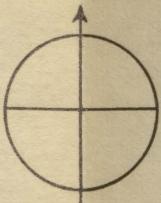
\*Chignecto.

†hoisted.

MAP OF  
THE Isthmus of CHIGNECTO  
TO ILLUSTRATE  
THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF  
THE CHIGNECTO FORTS

SCALE: 2 MILES TO 1 INCH

### *Historical names in italics*





Ju 3<sup>d</sup> this morning I Gave ouete the arms to  
the Souldirs and then went aborde a Brig  
for to go on shore we Landed att  
fort Lawranc aboute sundown and  
marcht up to the fort and Joyned  
the army and Lodged sum in houses and  
sum in Barns and in tents.

June 4<sup>th</sup> 1755

This morning the whole army was  
musterd att 4 oClock to march with  
5 Days provition att 6 oClock the whole  
was Ready to march Six wagons and  
4 field Peaces Six pounders Brass  
and then marcht on for a block house  
Called pinterdebut\* and as we marcht  
along the marsh with all our guns  
Looking very Bright and Souldir  
Like we saw sum hundreds of french  
and Indians Ran the other Side of the  
River to protect the french fort from  
us as we supposed and when we Came  
within aboute a hundred Rods Distance  
from the french fort we Came to a halt  
the advance party was ordered to make,  
a Bridge over the River as our people  
Began to Carry the timber to Cross the  
the River the french and Indians  
gave a grate shout and Came  
Running Down to stop our pass and  
and Emediatly they fired their Cannon  
from their fort And a Large number of  
Small arms att a much Less Distance  
than the fort was Cap<sup>t</sup> Broom who Com<sup>d</sup>†  
the Train fired our Bras Cannon in

---

\*Pont à Buot.

†Commanded.

2 Minuates after they gave us the Salute which Did grate Execution for the Bolets went in at one Side of their fort and oute att the other and then part of y<sup>e</sup> army of Coll Scots Battallion was ordered to march to a Dike which was over the marsh within Good gun Shot of the french and soon gave them sum thousand Shott which made them Retreate into the woods and then Emediatly by fireing our Cannon and small arms the\* sott fire to their fort and Building on fire aboute an Hours <sup>this</sup> <sup>A</sup> Ingagemnt <sup>was</sup> <sup>A</sup> which was very smart for the time and In our Engag :ement we Lost one man a Serjant of the Regulars and five more wounded and french Lost one man which we are Sertain for his Head was shott of by a Cannon Ball and since by Inteligenc from a Captive Taken since the† Lost 14 more and after we had Taken the Ground wher they Burnt the fort the <sup>army</sup> <sup>A</sup> stopt Refreshed themselves we march on for Beauseejure the french <sup>fort</sup> within aboute a mile and a quarter and then Camped I marched with my Company as a flank guard to the army this Night so near their fort but they made no attempt upon us this Night.

June y<sup>e</sup> 5: 1755

Fine weather the french Kept very still and orders Came to Clear a plase for to pitch our tents men went to

---

\*they.

†they.

work Lively we Cleared from the marsh over the hill itt being aboute half a mle and 50 Rod wide and began to make us tents and in the Evening itt Raind and aboute 10: oClock this Night we saw a Grate Light in the west which was the french settings their hosees\* Round the fort on fire which was plasing to the army

June the 6<sup>th</sup> 1755

This morning I was ordered to guard the vssells with a boute 60 men that was Coming up <sup>the Crick</sup> <sup>A</sup> with Provitions against the Camps which is aboute 2 mils from wher we Landed; the french and Indians Came from the french fort to Stop our vssels where they had Large Dikes to Cover them in their march they fireed severall Guns att the vessel with small arms and sum Cannon shott from the fort my party marcht in open vieu of the fort to the Dike where they Lay they fireed severall Guns att our party but Did no hurt to our vssels nor <sup>hurt</sup> <sup>A</sup> men we gave them sum hundred of shots and toock the Dike they fled from and Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb fireed a Cannon from his vessel and Killed one of the french and itt was thought sevrall was wounded

7<sup>th</sup> of June this morning a party of the french aboute 7 oClock Come from the fort to attack 2 Sloops that was Coming up the Crick who were Defeated by a party from the Camp and they fireing 2 Cannon from fort Lawrance was fireed which mad the

---

\*Houses.

french Retreate with the help of the  
guard the\* Come this Night and Shott upon  
the Sentry att the Camps but hurt none  
of our men

June y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>

this morning before the sun an houer high  
Ensign Hays Belonging to the Regulars was  
Taken by a number of french & Indians as he  
was Coming from fort Lawranc to the Camps  
This Day Coll<sup>o</sup> Winslow with a party of 300  
hundred men Cop<sup>t</sup> Stevens and I with our officrs  
and Souldirs was with him the french Saw  
us Come from the Camp they Saleyed oute  
from the fort and Lay in ambesh for us within  
aboute half a miles Distance from the †  
and when we Come to the Ground where  
we In trenched they fired Briskly and  
and we gave and Receved sum thousand  
shots and the french fireed their Cannon  
from the fort but Did not Loos one man  
in this Engagement we toock a french  
Souldirs and wounded Severall as he Said  
and he Informs us that their is not above  
350 fighting men in the fort this after ‡  
the officre Sent oute a Flagg of truce  
the officier that Come was the man  
that Commanded att the Block house  
with a serg<sup>t</sup> and a Drum the Commanding  
officer ordered the both Battallions to be Drawd  
up that the officer might see whatt number  
we had the french Desired Secation\*\* of arms 12 Days

June 9<sup>th</sup> 1755

This Day Raинд severall showers the Orders  
for to Clear the Roade from the Crick to the  
Camp for gett up our artilery from the vessels

\*they.

†"Fort" probably omitted.

‡"noon" omitted.

\*\*Cessation.

which was aboute half a mile Nothing  
Remarkable this Day

10<sup>th</sup> this Day the Connon was Drawd up and the  
morters and a Large number of Shells  
and Connon Balls

11<sup>th</sup> this Day 300 hundred of our men went oute  
to find a Road to Draw the Common to the trenches  
and the french saluted Us with a number of Cannon  
from the fort

12<sup>th</sup> this Day orders for a Deteachment of our  
men of 300 hundred Coll. Scotts Commanded the party  
the french Sow our party march from the  
Camps and they Come out of the fort and  
waylaid our troops att a Rockey Hill wher  
our people was oblige to Go wher the  
Brush wer very thick our advance  
guard who was Commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Alexander  
the french began the fire as our people  
Come upon the hill and Son began  
the Engagement which was very gallent  
on both sides for aboute an houre and half  
but we gott the Ground wher itt was thought  
most proper to throw up our trenches  
one man Killid Maj<sup>r</sup> Prebble and M<sup>r</sup> Tounge wounded  
and 3 men more  
and when night Come on our men went to  
treneching and workt Exceeding well

13<sup>th</sup> the french began to fire their Cannon  
and throw their shells the first shell they  
flung Did not Brake they fire abote 50  
shotts and this after noon we began throw  
shels and Cowhorns which suprised them  
Gratly no man hurt this Day  
I went to the trenches with a party Carry  
powder and Shells and upon my Return  
from the trench they fired Briskly  
as we Cleared the Road for to Draw the artillery

14<sup>th</sup>: this Day the french Fired 130 Shotts  
and Severall Bums att us but Did no Damag  
to us onely Spilte one of our Eight Inch  
morters by a Connon ball from the \*  
this Evening I went to trenches as a  
pilot to go with the waggons & Carts  
and Raind Exceding hard and when we  
Releved the other party grate may† of  
the men got Lost itt being very Dark  
and Some of the men Did not Gett to the  
Camp till the Next Morning

15<sup>th</sup>: the french fireed 169 Shots this Day  
they seemd very brisk in their fire  
and flung 16 Shells which was thrown  
Exceeding well

15<sup>th</sup> June

aboute 12 oClock we began to play  
Briskly upon the fort with 13 Inch morter  
which Did grate Execution we Sent them  
12 Shells oute of the grate morter this after  
noon and Severall oute of the other which was  
very Disstresing to the french.

June y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1755

The french began to fire as usuall  
but Did not hold itt but a Shorte  
time and our Shells from our trench  
went into the fort so fast that they  
soon Left off fireeng and sent oute  
a flagg of truce And Desired Sesation  
for one ouvre and att the same time  
our morters wer all Loaded to fire  
into the fort if they Did not Come out

\*"Fort" omitted.

†many.

att the time they Come oute Severall  
times this Day and in the meantime  
the french and Indians Come and attackt  
our Camps and fireed att our Sentrys  
a Large number of guns orders by the  
Commanding officer Immedeataly to stan  
to their arms which the men wer  
were very Brisk the Sentrys was order to the  
guard and we fireed So fast that they was  
oblige to Retreate orders from Coll Munck  
ton to me to Tak a party of men and  
Persue the Enemy our people fireed So  
well that we Killed the Chief Indian  
a Sagamore from the Island of Saint Johns  
which are Known by the name Mickmack  
he Liveed aboute 5 hours after he was      ✕  
Shott and behaved as bold as any man  
Could Do till he Dieed but wanted Rum  
and Sider which we gave him till he  
Dieed he was Shott throug the Bodey  
Just below his Ribs he was supposseed to  
be 6 feet And 2 Inches and very  
Large bond but very poor and itt  
was thought that sum more was  
wounded by the Signs of Blood

June 17<sup>th</sup>

this Day was Drawn oute 50 of our  
troops to Reenforce the garison with 250  
Regulas this Night the french Came  
from the Bay of verts\* with a flagg  
of truce and surrenderd the fort and  
Delivered the Keys of the fort which  
which is aboute 16 miles from this fort by  
Entiligence from the french and to Morrow  
a party to go to take possession

---

\*Baie Verte.

June 18: 1755

this morning a Deteachment of 500 men  
Commanded by Coll Winslow to march  
to gasporow\* to Take possession of that  
fort this after noon Raind very hard

19<sup>th</sup> weather being fair the orders for  
Drawing the Cannon to the fort

20<sup>th</sup> this morning a Deteachment of 200  
men to go with the french teems to  
the bay of verts to Relive our men  
that went y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> Instant  
this Day a number of the french  
Came and Delivered themselves

up as prisoners  
June 21<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable

the french people Come into the  
Camps for to Sell provition Such as  
milk and Eggs & fowlis  
and Straberys

June y<sup>e</sup> 22: 1755

Sunday the first Day that M<sup>r</sup> Philips  
Preacht after we Come to this Land and whilst  
M<sup>r</sup> Philips was att prayer a Gun went of axiden  
:tilly in by one of Souldirs in the tent his  
Gun was Loaded with 3 bulletts and one of the  
Balls went through 16 tents but Did no hurt  
we thought itt had ben the Enemy Shott  
att the Sentry which Stopt the Servis  
of Divine worship for a fue minuates  
but son found oute the Disturbancs and  
M<sup>r</sup> Philips went on with the Servis  
and his text in forenoon in 2<sup>d</sup> C of timotey 8V<sup>r</sup>  
in the after noon 1<sup>st</sup> of Sam<sup>ii</sup> 12<sup>C</sup> 24<sup>V</sup>  
this Day being King georges Crownation

---

\*Fort Gaspereau.

Day the Connon was all freed from  
the forts and then from the vessels  
att 12: oClock

June 23:

This Day Raind very hard the party  
Came in from the fort from Gasporoe  
and Complaind they had nothing but  
french porke to Eate which I am  
Certain is non pleasant

24<sup>th</sup> of June 1755

This Day was Exceeding Cold for the Season  
and itt was Reported ther was Snow

25<sup>th</sup> this <sup>Day</sup> ^ I went to fort Lawrence by Reason  
of being very Ill with a fever and Flux

26<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkabile Hoppens but  
Remaing in a bad State but Toock

Phisieck which I thought itt helpt me  
wind Southerly but the weathe very Cold

27<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Philips went to prayer on the  
Parade and both Battallions attended

28<sup>th</sup> this Day being Far M<sup>r</sup> Philips preach  
both fore noon and afternoon

29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> weather fair itt is orderes that the people  
att gasporoe fort be Releaved by

Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb of Coll. Winslows Battallion  
and Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones of ours with their Company  
being the first Duty that Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb  
was ordered to Just Come from boston  
and his Cloaths Did not Loock Quite  
so sulled\* as ours that had ben in the  
Siage

---

\*soiled.

July y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

itt Raind a Smart Shower but Cleared  
up pleasant

- 2<sup>d</sup>: this Day nothing Remarkable but  
after Dinner I went to 2 or 3 veleges  
along with Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens and M<sup>r</sup> Philips  
with aboute 20 Souldirs wher I Saw  
a grate many <sup>french</sup> women and gorls  
their Faces Loock well but their  
feet Loock very Strange with  
wooden Shoos which they all wore  
but I Caried sum Rum and sugar  
and had Severall Nogens of milk  
punch and Returnd to y<sup>e</sup> Cam\* aboute Sundown
- 3<sup>d</sup>: this Day Joshua & Caleb Come  
from the bay of verts who was Rel<sup>d</sup>  
by Cap<sup>t</sup> Jones
- 4<sup>th</sup>: Nothing Remarkable this Day  
weather fair

July y<sup>e</sup> 5 1755

weather fair but very Cold for the Season  
att Evening Coll Winslow Battallion  
the Souldirs beng Lowed no Rum the  
Battallion was in an uprore And Cried  
No Rum till Late in Evening  
till the Souldirs Gott to such a Degree  
that the officrs was oblige to go amongt  
the tents but Our battallion Did not  
Joyn them

- 6<sup>th</sup>: Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips Preach 2 Sermons  
his Text in the fore noon was in 11<sup>th</sup>  
Cap<sup>t</sup> of Eck'e'eastis 12 verse in the after†  
in same Capter & 9 verse
- 7<sup>th</sup>: nothing Remarkable but the  
weather very Cold for Sumner

---

\*Camp.

†"noon" omitted.

- 8: three men ordered on to the woden Horse for Criing no Rum and sett 2 hours
- 9: nothing Remarkable
- 10 wind att no E Rains very hard

July 11 = 1755

- 12<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable the weather fair this Day we had News from boston by Maj<sup>r</sup> Bourne and two of my men Come with him Ebenezer Philips and Levi Goodenough
- 13<sup>th</sup> this Day nothing Remarkable strong South winde
- 14<sup>th</sup> Fine weather and nothing Remarkable this Day very Hott for this plase the Flagg of Coll Winslow Battallion was Histed upon the News of hearing their was Severall french men of war Taken by admirall Boyskin\* fleet and brought into Halifax with a Large number of french Troops
- 15<sup>th</sup> this Day a Strong South winde and we have the News of Leaving this plase which would be very agreeable to me

July y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1755

this Day was orders given oute that 50 men oute of Each Battallion to be Discharged the old the Sick and lame to parade to morrow morning att 10 oClock and among the Rest Ser<sup>t</sup> Brigham of my Company and James Litch

---

\*Boscawen.

18<sup>th</sup> this Day the weather fair and  
Pleasant and according to yesterdays  
orders and all the Sick and Lame was Drawd  
upon the parade but a grate many  
of them that Drew <sup>up</sup> was not Discharged  
19 nothing Remarkable  
20<sup>th</sup> Sunday Exceeding hott weather  
and M<sup>r</sup> Philips preach and his was  
in mathew y<sup>e</sup> 19 Chapter 16 verse  
21<sup>st</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Adams Came from Halifax  
and we hope to hear the Good News  
of our Departure from this plase  
22<sup>d</sup> this Day the News was bad for  
New England Souldirs for they was  
ordered to Bring all their Chest oute  
of the vessels for they was Discharged  
from the Servis

July 23 1755

wather fair and I went to fort Lawrance  
with a number of my Souldirs went  
with me and as they Returnd to thee Camps  
David Fling one of my Souldirs upon his  
his Return to the Camps was Shott thorough  
his had\* by the Enemy as he Saith  
24<sup>th</sup> weather Cold we had News from the  
Fort att Gasporoe that a man Riding  
from the fort to the vilege abouete a mile  
and a half as he was upon his Return  
to the forte the Indians weigh laid him  
<sup>by</sup> upon the Side of a Bridge and Shot the  
man and horse Dead upon the Bridge  
and in aboute 6 hours after the  
man was Killed the Comadant of  
the fort Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb Tock a hunderd men

---

\* "Hand" probably.

with him with a Connon and went  
after the Indians by Credible  
Informers He Lett the Indians  
gett fur a nuff of be <sup>fore</sup> <sub>A</sub> he went  
up on persute of them

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1755

this morning 200 hundred men was sent  
to the Bay of verts with 3 days provitions

26<sup>th</sup> this Day Serg<sup>t</sup> Flimeng of Cap<sup>t</sup> Malkem  
Company who Desarteed abote 3 weeks  
ago was brought in to the Camps  
by a party of our men and Emediately  
Confind in the proveis\* in the fort itt is  
Expeted he will be shott

27<sup>th</sup> Sunday Doc<sup>t</sup> Philips held forth both  
fore non and afternoon his Text in forenoon  
Num<sup>br</sup> 23 C & 10 v in afternoon mathew  
23.Chapter 23 verse this Day a party of

men Come from the fort Gasporoe  
weather pleasont and the men that  
was to be Descharged was Drawd up  
upon the parade for Coll Munckton  
to Examinine Ser<sup>t</sup> Brigham was very  
much afraid he Should not pass muster  
for to go home and hung his head Down  
Like a bulrush

29 Nothing Remarkable

July 30 1755

this Day 100 men De teacht oute of the  
tow Battallion for <sup>to</sup> <sub>A</sub> Clear the Ground  
att fort Cumberland for to Incamp upon  
we heard Severall Guns and toock to be

---

\*provost's

french and Indians Coming to the Camp and  
we was all ordereed to Stan to our arms  
but this was soon over  
Nothing Remarkable

31<sup>st</sup>August y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

this Day our tents att our old Camps  
were Struck and Removed to the North  
of the fort aboute {<sup>0</sup><sub>150</sub>} Rods Destance  
and thir Incampt

2<sup>d</sup>: Nothing Remarkable3<sup>d</sup>: Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips preacht before  
our tents from Jeremiah <sup>C</sup><sub>17</sub> : 17<sup>V</sup> :

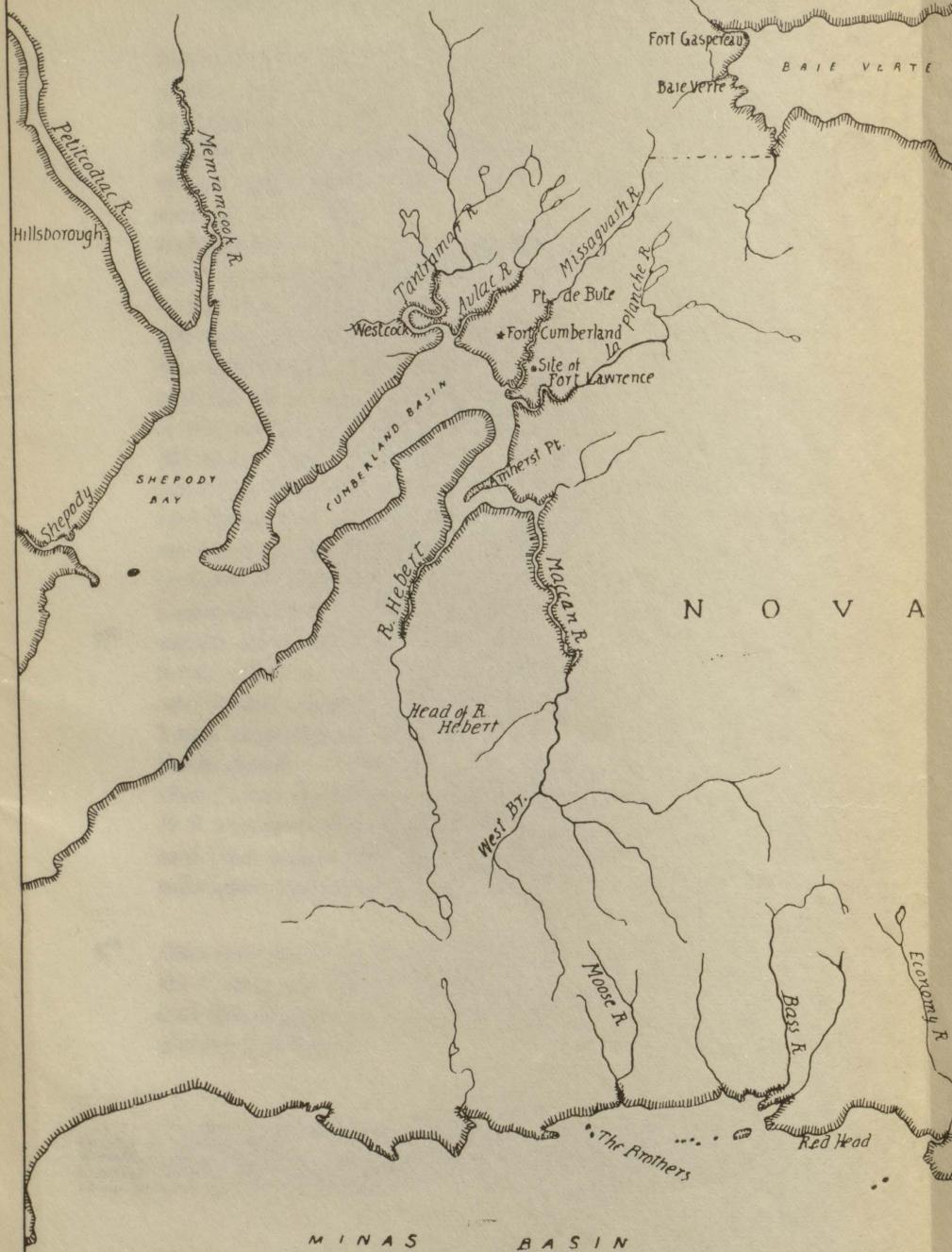
4 this Day a Deteachment of a hundred  
and 50 men 22 men of the Rangers  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Commanded the party and  
Cap<sup>t</sup> malcom went with the Eregulars  
to the head of menas bay  
which was the their ordes

August y<sup>e</sup> 5 1755

this Day orders Come for a hundred men  
to be Deteacht from both batallions to  
be Ready to March to morrow morning  
att six oClock with Eight Days  
Provitions this after noon Coll munckton  
sent a Letter to me to Know wether  
I would Command this party and Joyne  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewies att Cobequit I told him I was  
Ready to obey his Commands but should  
not be Commandeed by a Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewtenat  
he told me he Expected I should  
Command the whole party

6<sup>th</sup>: this morning att six a Clock I  
Paraded the the party L<sup>t</sup> Topley  
from the Blew battallion and

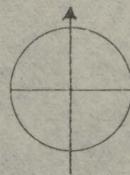
N E W      B R U N S W I C K



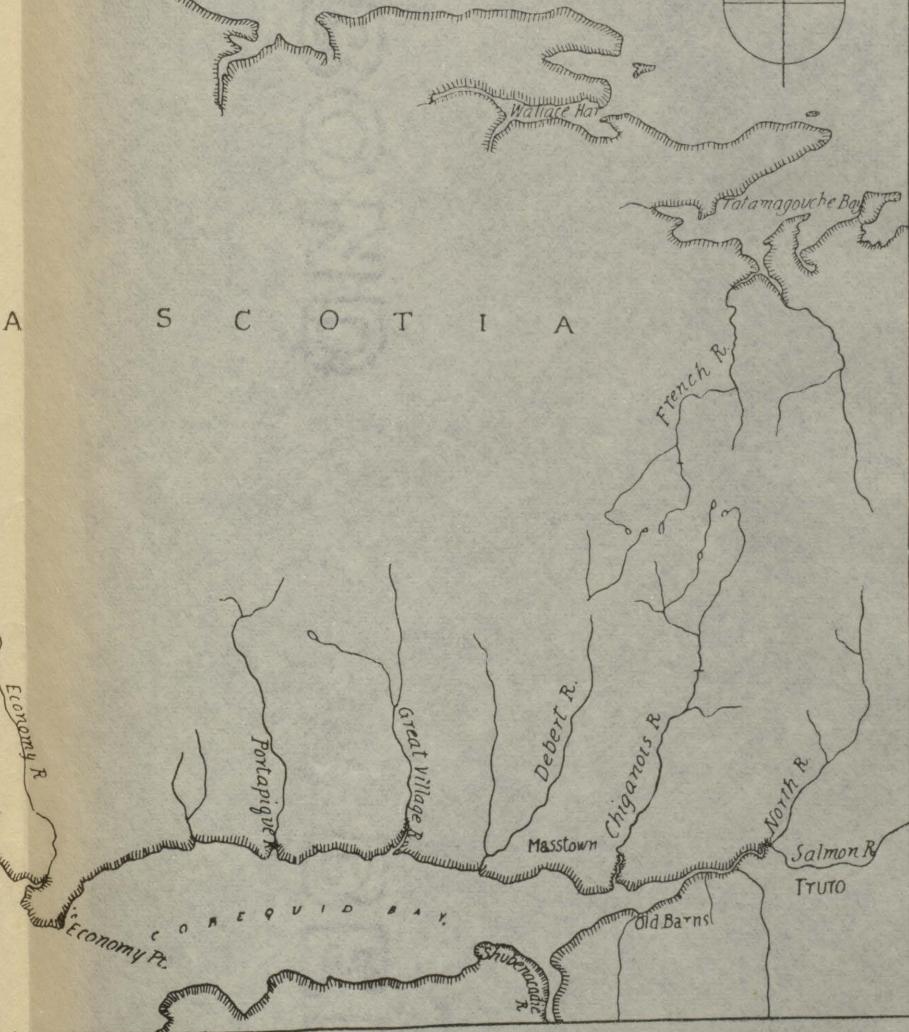
OUTLINE MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE GEOGRAPHY OF  
ABIJAH WILLARD'S JOURNAL OF 1755

SCALE 8 MILES TO 1 INCH

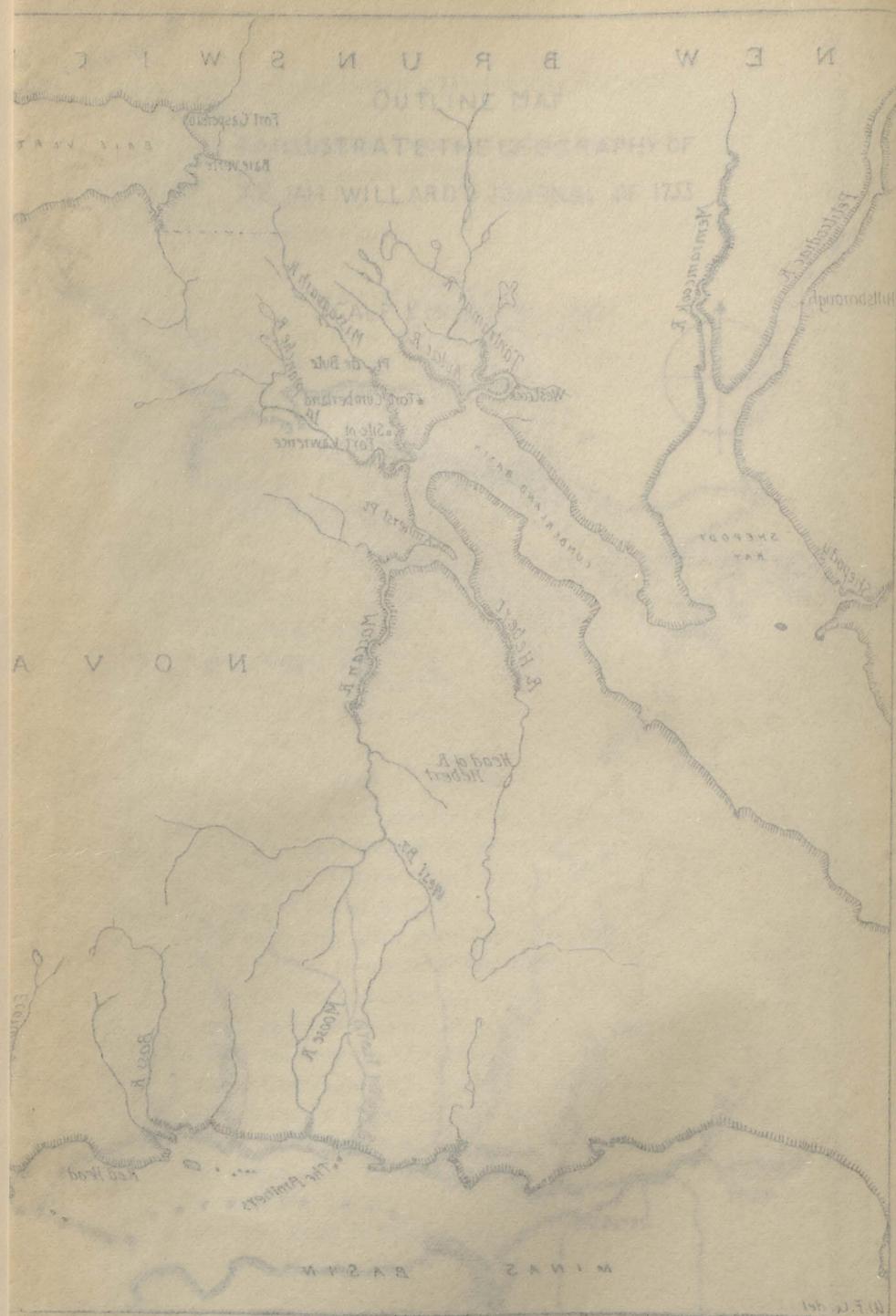


N O V A      S C O T I A



W.F.G. del.

This map has been made for this work by D. W. F. Ganong.



This map was prepared for the use of the New Haven Geographical Society.

Ens willard of my Company as my officers and 100 private 3<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>c</sup> 2 Drums and marcht from the fort aboue 9 oClock this morning and all the men in high spirits had 2 french men for my Pilots and marcht abote 2 miles and then went by water aboue 9 miles up to the River obare <sup>(1)</sup> and then Landed after a grate Deale of Dificalty the tide Runing very Raped and the same Day Traveled about 5 mils and then Campt this Day Coll<sup>o</sup> Munckton sent a frenchman with a Letter to me and he wrote to me he had News from Halifax and he gave me furthter orders which I was not to open till I Come up with Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lewis who went 2 Days before me march up the River macan aboue 9 mils wher we found Exculent marsh and in sum plases 3 or 4 mils wide with Large improvmnts and the best of Foule meadow Grass up to a ma<sup>n</sup>s midle then Crost the River and Traveled abote N E aboue 3 mils upon the same marsh and then steard East and Traveled about 4 mils upon upland and then Campt

7<sup>th</sup> then marcht aboue Day light from the Camp and Traveled upon good upland and fine timber 15 miles and then Campt aboue Sundown

(1) The usual route from Chignecto to Cobiquid was by way of the Macan river, which lies east of the river Hébert. The junction of its West branch marked the limit of the tide. Willard, however, went up the river Hébert as far as the boats could go, and then marched southeast towards the West branch of the Macan river, then followed this and continued along the usual trail, towards Minas Basin.

August y<sup>e</sup> 9: 1755

This Day Rayleed the party att 4 oClock  
and march on aboute south upon a  
Large streem <sup>(1)</sup> aboute 3 mils and Eight  
a Clock Cum upon menas bay and thn  
Traveled abote 2 mils upon marsh Land  
and saw tow Houses upon the North side  
of the River and then Come to the  
opening of the bay to a plase Called  
the Black hils <sup>(2)</sup> in the North side of  
the Bay the Bay here is abote 6 Leags  
wide and thn marcht along the  
Beach wher the Banks wer nigh 100  
feet high the tide makeing such  
a Roaring I sent forward one of the  
french men to to Know wether we  
Could pas a pinte <sup>(3)</sup> of Land that Run  
into the seae he went forward before  
the party a mile and Reternd much  
Supprisd the tide Coming So fast  
and <sup>he</sup> told me that if we <sup>Did</sup> <sup>A</sup> not hury  
Back we should be all Drounded  
I ordered the party to Return back  
as fast as the\* Could the men being  
frighted Traveled as fast as possible  
We was oblige to Travell 2 mils before  
we Could Escape the tide and before We  
got to the upland where <sup>we</sup> Could gett up  
the Banks was oblige to waid in the  
Reare up to their midles and Just Escape  
be<sup>ing</sup> washed away and when Come to this

---

\*they.

(1) Moose River.

(2) Black Isles or *Iles Noires* in an old French map. The modern name being **The Brothers**. The French name was evidently derived from the color of the black basalt of which they are composed. They lie somewhat west of the mouth of Moose river. They are not to be confounded with the **Five Islands** (*Iles Rouges*) lying farther east towards Red Head.

(3) This high promontory is now known as Red Head.

Plase sum of the men very much fatigue  
and att this plase by the best observati  
on the tides rise 80 foot here I Tarried  
till aboute 4 oClock in <sup>the</sup> afternoon I march  
on aboute 5 miles and a half <sup>upon the Bank</sup> <sup>A</sup> to a plase  
Called Canomi <sup>(1)</sup> wher we found 2 french  
familys and Severall Houses Deserted  
and got their aboute 10 oClock att  
Night wher the french was very Kinde

Agust 10: Sunday

this morning marcht from this velege Upon  
Marsh aboute 9 miles to vilege Coled  
pintepeak <sup>(2)</sup> In Cobequid a Large numbe  
of Inhabitants Staid their and Refrshed  
our selves and marcht on aboute 7 mils  
to another vilege to an old french mans  
house and their Loged wher we was  
Kindly Entrtained with milk and  
Buter

Monday august 11<sup>th</sup> 1755

This morning march of aboute 4 oClock in  
the morning to the Cheif plase in  
Cobequid to the mass house <sup>(3)</sup> being 10 miles  
Got there att 2 oClock this Day  
and upon my march Mett a french  
man\* a post from Cap<sup>t</sup> Malkum with a  
Letter to Know who was Comeing but  
I sent no post Back to him and I

\*"with" evidently omitted.

(1) Economy.

(2) Modern **Portapique**. On an old French map it is **Portepic**, after the word Port-epic meaning porcupine.

(3) This masshouse was built by the Abbe Le Loutre, being named the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. It served for the group of villages around the head of Cobequid Basin. It was situated in what was termed **La Paroisse**, between the rivers DeBert and Chiganois. The modern village of Masstown on this site recalls the ancient church. This old parish was also the headquarters of Martin's Seigniory. The name Cobequid was applied to the entire region at the head of the Basin; there seems to have been no distinct village of this name.

Came to the mass house and their found  
him with 40 men who was very glad to  
see me

N B: Coll munckton orders to go ute after  
the french and bring them into the forte brought  
in 9: and Large Drove of Cattle might  
of ben Servis to the troops if itt had ben prudenly  
Dune\*

August 12 1755

this Day Rested and Refreshed My  
People with good Beefe & mutton  
which the french Brought in to us  
and <sup>Capt Lewis</sup> sent L<sup>t</sup> Lawrence with 6 men  
and Six french men to Pisgate <sup>(1)</sup> to  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Murry for to Gett Bread for  
the party

N B: Large fires att the Camp which Could  
not be put ute for 3 weeks till a Large  
Rain fell†

August 13<sup>th</sup>

This Day ordereed the whole party  
to march from the mass house <sup>9 oClock</sup> all  
but a fue sick which was not able to  
Travel Left them in the Care of the  
french People march abote 3 mils to  
a vilage this<sup>‡</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> Preble Come in with\*\*  
and their stopt and Refreshed and ordereed  
4 of the french to go along with their horses  
to Cary our porvitions the wather being  
very hott and ordered the others in the

\*This paragraph refers to what was taking place on that date at Fort Cumberland and must have been written after Willard's return from his expedition.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

‡"Day" probably omitted.

\*\*"His force" probably omitted.

(1) Piziquid, now Windsor, Nova Scotia.

vilege to mak me 200 hundred wight  
of Bread which they Did as soon as possible  
and att 4 oClock I march on for  
Tatmagosh and Traveled aboute 3 miles  
and mett Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis with his party  
and then I opened My orders which  
was suprising to me for my orders  
was to burn all the houses that I found  
on the Road to the Bay of verts  
against the Island\* of Saint Johns  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis and L<sup>t</sup> Archable and  
L<sup>t</sup> Bowen was the officers Lewis was  
sumthing Blanckt to think a New England  
Cap<sup>t</sup> should Take Command of a  
Cap<sup>t</sup> L<sup>t</sup> of the Rangers and Emediatly  
he said he was much Fatigue with  
With his Traveling so much and Desired  
to have the Liberty of Cuming on to  
Cobiquid but I told h'm that I was  
oblige to measure the Roade from  
Tatmegoush to fort Cumberland and the  
Take y<sup>e</sup> pintes and then I ordereed a hundred men  
to be Drawd oute 100 men to go with me  
and the Rest to Return To the mass house  
and ordered L<sup>t</sup> Bowen to go to pisegate  
for to gett provitions for the Souldirs  
which was aboute 100 miles by water  
after I Gave these orders in <sup>ye</sup> woods  
with much Trouble by Reason of  
the flies I marcht on aboute 2 mils  
and then Camp<sup>t</sup> by a fine Stream for  
Troutes  
P S Coll preble Came into the camps with  
his party 2 Day ago†

---

\*Now Prince Edward.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

August y<sup>e</sup> 14: 1755

this Day Raleed the Souldirs by 4  
oClock and marcht on to a french vilege  
and there we halted and Refressed att  
a french mans house Francis Boyes  
who Liveed Exceding well and a fine  
Farm upon a River that <sup>Runs</sup> <sub>A</sub> East to  
the Bay of verts Emtys into Tatmagoush  
Harbour

this old french man Could Talk Good  
English and aboute 80 years of age  
and very Nimble and I told him he must  
go Tatmagoush but he Desired to be  
Excused and he would send one of his sons  
and I told him he must be up to y<sup>e</sup> vilige  
to morrow with Eight good fatt sheep  
for the Troops he made answer I should  
have 20 if I wanted them and very Kinde  
then we marcht on for y<sup>e</sup> vilige and  
Come to Tatmegoush about 4 oClock  
this after noon I Gave oute orders upon  
my arivell their to all the Inhabitants  
that I had orders from the Commander  
Coll. Munckton to show them and to  
see wether they was True Frinds to the  
English as they pretended to be  
the french askt me wether y<sup>e</sup> head  
men of the plase or Deputes would  
not answer as well I told them  
Now for I must seee every one of the <sup>re</sup><sub>A</sub>  
Inhabitants they Said sum Liveed  
3 Leagues of but I told them they  
must Emediatly Go to them or  
Else they would suffer upon this  
they Emedeatly went and warnd  
all the heads of familys and gave orders  
to them that they must <sup>be</sup> att my quaters

Jon<sup>a</sup> Blanchard tomorrow att 9 oClock and  
Every one went and told their Nighest  
Neighbour  
this\* Coll Winslow went with 300 hund† of  
his Battallion To go to menas and pisgate  
for to Bring in the french in that part  
but Coll munckton would not allow Coll  
Winslow to carry y<sup>e</sup> Colours that belonged to  
his Battallion‡

August 15<sup>th</sup> 1755

this morning all the french Came  
according to orders yesterday by Nine  
oClock Loock very Cherfull to hear what  
I had to say to them by my orders from  
Coll Munckton  
upon their arivell I Sent of Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Lewis and Ens<sup>n</sup> willard with 40 men  
to a plase 12 mils from this plase  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis with 20 men to go with  
Cannoos and Ens willard by Land with  
the othir to a Plase Called Ramshak <sup>(1)</sup>  
with 2 of the french As pilots  
they marcht aboute 10 this morning  
After this party was gon I ordered the  
Serg<sup>ts</sup> to see all the men Drawd up in  
a bodey and march to the house Wher  
the french were and then Serged\*\* Every  
House in y<sup>e</sup> Plase for their arms and found  
sum fine guns and then went in to the  
house after setting sentrys Round the  
house and told them that they must  
go with me to fort cumberland and

\*"Day "probably omitted.

†"Hundred."

‡This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

\*\*Searched.

(1) Now Wallace, Nova Scotia.

Burn all their Buildings which made  
them Lock very sober & Dejected  
one of the french Askt me for  
what Reason for he said he Never  
had Taken up arms against the English  
Since they had the fight att menas  
and since swore by the bible <sup>that</sup> he  
Never would: before Maj<sup>r</sup> Philips of  
anopilis: and he was Ready to swear  
now and all the Rest mad the  
same Reply: after this I told them  
they was Rebbelios  
the french man Askt me In what  
I answered him In harbouring the  
Indians from Saint <sup>Island</sup> Johns <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>A</sup> to go  
to the English Settlements in  
New England and novicotia and finde ↑  
them provitions and ammunition which  
they answered me and Said they was  
oblige to or the Endians would Kill  
them I told them if they had ben  
true they <sup>might of\*</sup> <sup>A</sup> ben protected by the  
English and I told them they might  
Cary their familys with them if they thought  
beest and upon that they ast me for to have  
the Liberty to go with their familys to  
the Island of Saint Johns but soon an:  
swered them itt Did not Lie in my power  
to Do itt and they askt me Liberty for  
2 hours to Consult wether they thought  
Best to Cary their familys I granted  
them the Liberty and after they had  
Consulted with Each other they sent  
for me and they mad this Reply that they  
had shose to Leave their familys

---

\*Have.

(1) Now Prince Edward Island.

which I Readyly granted for I Did not  
want the Trouble of the women and  
shildren  
Beere was given this Day in Lew  
of Rum

August y<sup>e</sup> 16: 1755

this Day Cap<sup>c</sup> Lewis and Ens willard Returd  
with the party from Ramshack with 3 fa  
milys and Burnt Severall Houses  
about 12 oClock upon their Return  
I went with a Small party of men over  
a Large River Tatmagoush wher I Burnt  
12 Buildings one of which was a Storehouse  
with Rum and malosas and Iron ware and  
another of Rum sugar & molasas & wine  
and a masshouse I ordered the men to  
Draw as much Rum as they had Bottles  
to Cary which they Did and sot fire to  
the Rest burnt all their vessels and  
Cannoos Except a Sloop of 70 tuns and  
a schoner of aboute 30 Loaded for  
Louisburge with cattle and sheep &  
Hoggs which was sent to the Bay of  
verts To the forts which was Taken  
by our party with Connoos who  
Behavd Like good Souldirs they  
shot a number of swefills\* and small  
arms but Did not hurt a man of  
ours and Boaded† them whilst under  
sail and they soon struck to our  
Cannoos and there was a french officer  
Bound to Louisburge aborde  
the sloop who said he should be glad  
to have the Liberty to go to the Island  
of Saint Johns but Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis who

---

\*Swivels.

†Boarded.

Commanded the party told him he must first go to Coll. Munckton to answer for his Conduct which I was well please with aboute 3 oClock this after Noon  
 I ordered the whole to be Drawd up in a Bodey and bid the french men march of and sott fire to their Build ings and Left the women and children to Tack Care of themselves with grate Lementation which I must Confess itt seemed to be sumthing shoking  
 I marcht on aboute 3 miles to an old frenchmas house wher he had Lived Ever since anopelis was Taken and Logeed their this Night and he Treated me very hansom but his wife Toock on very much att their Defeculty orders this Day giveen oute for majr Fry to march with 200 hundred men

August 17 1755

this morning Railed aboute 4 oClock Sott fire to the houses in this vilige which was four houses & severall fine Barns which was well filled with good hay and then marcht on for Cobequid 22 miles and a half to a small vilege 3 mils from the mass house Gott here aboute 9 oClock this Night had no Bread to Eate for 2 Days being very \* ordered the french to go to Backing† Emedeately and Kill Cattle and sheep sufficient for th party which they Did as soon as possible the village is Called Nigagou<sup>nsh</sup>‡

---

\*"Hungry" omitted.

†Baking.

‡Nigaganich or Chiganois.

with about 10 Buildings and fine Farms  
N B this order for the Camps to be struck and moveed Close undere the North Side of the forte which was Done the Next Day.\*

Tuseday August y<sup>e</sup> 18: 1755

this morning after we had got a suply of provition I march on for the head of Menas Bay through severall small viligees with a hundred men and Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis and L<sup>t</sup> Laurance & Ens Prichard aboute 10 mils for to Measure Round the head of meenas† so that Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis might Tak a plan of the Bay to velige called Daguiuo <sup>(1)</sup> and their Loged

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> august

March on Round the head of Menas Bay where we Crost 2 Revers att abote 1 miles Distance of Each other with 20 Souldiers one of the Rivers Come in to the head of the Bay North E: the other from from the southe E marcht olong the South side of the Bay about 7 mise‡ through several fine vileges where they had Large orchards and fine aples and good Indian Corn for the season but Last night their was such a frost as spilte their Indian Corn & tobacco and itt was my orders

---

\*This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

†Minas.

‡miles.

(1) Daguiuo is a corruption of Dugato. It was on or near the site of the modern Onslow on the North river (Rivière des Dugato on an old French map of 1754). The latter empties into the head of Cobiquid Bay near Truro. On John Montresor's map of 1768 the village is named Dugas.

to Bring in all the Depetys of all  
the veleges and I went to the Deputy's  
house where I was Kindly treated and  
gave all the Souldirs milk then  
marcht on aboute 4 miles to a vilege  
Called uper Le burke <sup>(1)</sup> and all the  
french had Deserteed upon seeing us  
Cuming the Deputy went as a pilot  
for me and we Could not find one  
Person in the vilege  
Aboute 12 oClock I left this vilege  
and Returnd to another wher I Left  
a Serg<sup>t</sup> and 4 soulders to guard the Deputy that I ordered to go  
with one with one of the french men and told  
him that if the people Did not Come  
in and Lett me Know the Reason  
of their going of from their Houses  
and Bring me 12 sheep & 4 oxen  
I would burn all their Houses  
and Destroye the whole vilege  
and have no mercy upon them  
and Treat them as Rebbles  
Traveled this <sup>Day</sup> 24 miles with a party  
of 20 men & Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Come upon  
the Beach for to take observation how  
the Bay Lay and I marcht upon  
upland with 80 men to the mass  
house aboute 10 oClock att Night  
and very much Fatigue

N B. this morning orders for to Intrench  
Round the Camps aboute 40 Rods Distance  
from the fort and somthing more  
Remarkable which I think is worth  
Remarking sum of our Souldirs went on to  
thi marcsh where the Cattle and horses

---

(1) This village, Le Bourg on old maps, was about half-way between the Riviere des  
Coins (Cobequid, modern Salmon) and Shubenacadie.

where to gather sum green pees wher  
their was a grate plenty and Coll Munckton  
ordered them under guard\*

August 20<sup>th</sup>

this morning according to my orders  
yesterd<sup>ay</sup> <sup>A</sup> that I Left with the french  
that Desarted their Houses yesterday  
and brought 12 Sheep and 4 good Fatt  
Cattle had all sheep and oxen Killed and  
Delevired onto to Each man 8 pounds to  
Each man and their Resteed and Refreshed  
our selves well Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis with 20 men  
to Survey the harbour against old Cobequid  
and Returnd in the afternoon with his  
party had the meet of one Francis  
Moyeys a french man and gave  
a Receipt to the Deputy and they  
Expected to Riceve their money att  
fort cumberland but much Messaken  
John Tubuare Brough 308 lb of beef

N B this morning their was a grate up rore in  
the Camp Concerning the peese for itt was  
thought that Coll Munckton had  
much Rather the Cattle Should Eate  
the peess than the Souldirs that Come  
from New England or his one troops  
which by Credible Information of  
oure officers I thought itt very hard†

August y<sup>e</sup> 21 1755

this morning march from the church  
in Cobequid with 250 men and put  
Ser<sup>t</sup> Beamon with the french in Cannoos

\*This paragraph refers to what was taking place on that date at Fort Cumberland.

†This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

to Cary our Bagage to a plase Called  
 Pinte a peake and march through  
 severall vileges 15 miles a Deputy's  
 Clode Petro and got their aboute  
 Sundown  
 this \* Cap<sup>t</sup> Probey of the siren man  
 of war Come in to this parte with severell  
 vesels from halifax and their was a  
 Complaint of the french women that four  
 souldirs had stolen goods from them  
 and the whole battallion was Drawd up  
 and their Kees were Demanded and their  
 Chests were opened and Attwaters of  
 Coll Scotts Company was the Rouge  
 and Confineed Emedeately and 2 others  
 Irishmen was all putt Into the Provoues†  
 in the forte‡

22 of august 1755

this morning march from pinteapeak  
 with the whole party Excepting  
 8 men who was Sick who I ordereed  
 the french to Pisgate and sent on  
 Serg<sup>t</sup> Beaman with the provitions in  
 the Connoos with the french people  
 which I ordered to stop att Conimi  
 and sent on four ox forward ^ sum  
 sheep wher we Left the Beach  
 and Come upon the upland  
 we gott to Conimi aboute sunsett  
 which is 12 miles from penteapeak

Nothing Remarkable att the Camps\*\*

\* "Day" omitted. †Provost's.

‡This paragraph refers to Fort Cumberland.

\*\*This refers to Fort Cumberland.

August y<sup>e</sup> 23 1755

this Morning Raleed the party att  
5 oClock and sent Back Serg<sup>t</sup> Beamon  
with the french to Cary the sick to  
Pisgate and then march on for the  
Blackhils att wheer we Left the Beach  
Marcht 5 miles and 3 quarters wher the  
Banks where 100 feet High And the  
tide Rose att this <sup>Plase</sup> ^ 70 feett high and we  
Traveled on as fast as posible and measured  
the way and the tide being so Rapard  
that we was oblige Leave measuring  
and go as fast as possible and the  
tide Comeing in So fast we had Liket  
to off Lost sum of y<sup>e</sup> party but all  
gott safe to the upland their we  
was oblegeed to Tarry 5 hourers by  
Reason of Goeing over another  
Crick and Gott a fine meale of  
Cloms which Exceeding good  
and then March on aboute 4 miles  
and then Encamped aboute Darke  
upon a Rever where itt Emties into  
the North side of the bay  
River Debar <sup>(1)</sup>

August y<sup>e</sup> 24: 1755

Sent of from the River Debar  
L<sup>t</sup> Archable of Cap<sup>t</sup> Gorham  
Ranging Company with 40 men  
and Rote a Letter to Coll Munckton  
to Lett him Know that I was on my

(1) This march from Conimi (Economy) was along the shore, towards Red Head (the usual route, when the tide was out). They were making for the Black Isles, but on account of the rising tide they could not continue around the Head but took to the uplands and marched to East River, where they waited five hours until the tide fell sufficiently to enable them to cross. Then they marched four miles to the DeBar river. This is the modern Bass river (Bar or bars is old French word for this fish).

Jorney to fort cumberland with the  
whole party marcht <sup>(1)</sup> on this Day  
9 miles and a half and Incampt this  
Day halted aboute 12 oClock Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis  
Caught a fine mess of troutes for  
Dinner which was very good.

August y<sup>e</sup> 25 1755

this Day ordered the people to be \* to  
Swing their packs by 5 oClock itt Raind this  
very hard for aboute an houre then Cleard  
up pleasant then march on through  
fine upland where we saw fine timber  
march 7 mils and a half then Campt  
aboute sundown and gave oute  
orders fer Every man to be Ready to  
march att Brak a Day Next morning

August 26: 1755

this Day march by 4 oClock aboute 4 miles  
to the Rever Cokine <sup>(2)</sup> and then march on  
aboute 6 miles in very Bad Traveling wher  
the Briars upon the marsh very thick  
and Come to the River ebeare march  
by the side of the River 2 mils Saw a  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb with a number of boates  
to Cary us to fort Cumberland who I  
was very Glad to see and I Drank a  
Dram with him which was very Excep  
:table for had no lquer† for sum Day

\*"ready" omitted.

†liquor.

(1) The route from the De Bar river was westerly towards the Moose river, down  
which they had marched on their journey to Cobequid.

(2) The West branch of the Macan river. Whether the name Cokine is a corruption  
of Macan or is the Indian name is uncertain. Thence they marched westerly to the River  
Hebert where the boats met them.

Besides warter and he told us the  
Bad News of generall Braduk\* att  
ohio then traveled 2 mils <sup>(1)</sup> to another  
Large River and feryed our 100 of our  
paty† <sup>A</sup> go to fort Laurance by Land  
for we had not Boats anuff for  
to Cary ye whole party I Comes  
by water with 150 of the troops  
put Cap<sup>t</sup> Malcum by Land with  
the other aboute sundown we  
Land<sup>ed</sup> <sup>A</sup> att fort Cumberland Creek  
and then march up to the forte  
with my party and come to the  
forte to Coll Munctons Tent aboute  
9 oClok this Evening wher I was  
Kindly Treated and much pleased  
with my supper who seamed to  
be well satesfied with my Conduct  
and aboute 11 or twelve I went to  
my tent and found all well in heath‡  
Brough with me 22 french prisoners  
and Delevred them up

August y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> this morning Maj<sup>r</sup> Frye  
went on Board with 200 hundred men to go  
up to Sheperdy\*\* to Tak burn and Destroy  
all the french in that part of the  
world

28

this Day Come in a Breginteen  
from halifax and 5 Sailed oute of this

---

\*Braddock.

†party.

‡health.

\*\*Shepody.

(1) This seems to be an error and should be "12 miles." The people with Willard  
were evidently too numerous to be all transported in boats, and 100 marched along the river  
Hebert to the mouth of the Macan, where they were ferried in the boats so that they might  
march overland to Fort Cumberland. The rest of the party went in the boats.

Plase of the Transports that Come  
for to Breng the troops from New  
England

29<sup>th</sup> of August a party paraded  
to go to the Bay of verts but Raind  
very hard that we could not Keep our  
selves Drye in our Tents

August the 30<sup>th</sup>:

this morning sumthing Souery  
In y<sup>e</sup> after noon our party marcht  
to the Bay of verts  
this Evening Come in from halifax  
the Choplin of anopilis and Chigeneto  
and severall other gentelman but  
No News

August 31<sup>st</sup> Sunday fair

weather the Regulas where all  
Imbodied for to attend the publick  
worship and the 2 Battallions  
where Drawn up with them and  
the Choplin of the Regulas preecht  
in fore noon and M<sup>r</sup> Philips in the  
afternoon

Sep<sup>t</sup>: 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

Nothing Remarkable

Sep<sup>t</sup>: 2: 1755

this Day the wind very high att  
Southwest Maj<sup>r</sup> Freye Come in with  
his party who had ben gon 7 Days from

the Comp he Brought in aboute 30:  
women and children from Sherberdy  
and petitojack\* as they was Burning  
the mass house the Enemy Lay in  
ambush for our party Consisting of  
50 men the party of french and Indians  
the number they Could not tell but itt  
was thought there was 200 hundred  
they fireed att our people upon a  
surprise and Killed Doc<sup>t</sup> March  
and 23: men in the Engagement  
and wounded L<sup>t</sup> Billens and 5 Soulders  
but not mortal they Killed oute  
of my Company Will<sup>m</sup> Hutsond  
from Lancaster and wounded  
Hezekeah Stowell of Worcester

Sep<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1755

this Day Reterned Cap<sup>t</sup> Gelbert from  
Gasپoree who Burnt that vilege  
yesterday and Brought the women  
and Children with them and their furniture  
this Night the wach fireed upon y<sup>e</sup> Enemy  
as he saith

4<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable but Rains  
very hard we are not able to keep  
our selves Drye in our tents

5<sup>th</sup> this Day weather fair the Talk is  
their is an army of french and  
Indians Coming upon our tents  
and we are now in prepration for  
to Recve them

6<sup>th</sup> Rand very hard this morning and  
thundered their was News Come that

---

\*Petitcodiac.

their was a Large body of french and Indians to  
attack fort Lawrence the Battallions  
was soon Raisd Cap<sup>t</sup> Pery with 50 men  
was ordireed to go to fort Lawrence  
to their asisstance No Enemy opears this Night

Sunday Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7: 1755 Nothing Remarkable

8<sup>th</sup>: this Day our Intrenchment was  
ordered to be Dugg wider and Deeper  
which was Round our Camps

9<sup>th</sup>: weather fair and we maid a Discovery  
of sum french or Indians over the  
Creek towards Tantarmar and in the  
Evening they mad a fire which Loock  
Tar on fire att aboute 10 or 11 att Night  
Sum of our senterys fired his gun  
several times Concludieng the Enemy  
was Come upon us Both Battallions  
was Emedeately in their trenches  
in 5 minuates time I belive 600 men  
after this their was no more  
Disturbance this Night

10: fine weather Sumthing Remarkable  
L<sup>t</sup> Haskall was Cap<sup>t</sup> of the guard  
one hadley a souldire one of his  
senterys Like to of Kiled him and  
Ser<sup>t</sup> gates if he had fired of  
his gun He Clop<sup>t</sup> his Gun to the  
L<sup>t</sup> Brest and Swor by God he would  
Kill <sup>him</sup> <sub>A</sub> and he was much put to his trumps  
to Escape his Life

Sep<sup>t</sup> 11: 1755

wether fair and hott in the after noon  
a party of men was ordered to go on board  
the Transports to gard the french

12<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarable onely the weather  
fair and itt was Said by many that  
their was a flagg Histed att tanamar\*  
upon the mass hous about 7 miles from  
this forte which we Concluded their  
was a Large army

13<sup>th</sup> this Day very showery 300 men  
att work upon the forte upon the  
Glassie.

14<sup>th</sup> Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips preacht  
and itt was Coll Scotts orders that  
Every man should go to meeting  
and those that was found in thir  
tents should be oblige to pay a  
shilling strling for such Neglect

Sep<sup>t</sup> 15: 1755

Cloudy in the forepart of the Day  
but Cleared up towards Evening Maj<sup>r</sup> Prebell  
with 300 men besides offecrs to march  
aboute sundwon† for Gasporou Capt  
Stevens Alexander and my self went  
oute of Coll Scotts battallion with  
a number of others with Eighteen  
Rounds for Each man and Guns very  
Clean

16<sup>th</sup> this morning aboute 8 oClock thee party  
arived att fort gasporoe and found all  
well and Staied there this afternoon  
and I Liveeed very weell upon port  
wine that Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb Got from the  
french

---

\*Tintamare village.

†Sundown.

17<sup>th</sup>

this morneing we marcht from the fort Gasporoe to the vilege aboute 1 mile and half Distance from the forte and sott fire to the vilege where Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb was ordered for to fire or three wieks before but for the sake of plunder he Did not according to orders form the Coll?

after we burnt up the vilege we marcht to a Plase Called olake aboute 10 miles and we saw severall french with a Cart and horses with goods to cary of but they seeing the party Left their teems after this Coll prible ordered the party to march 3 Deep for we saw a Large Number of french and Expected to be attack we march on aboute 2 miles and we saw nothing of the french and sott fire to the vilege wher their was aboute 70 Buildings and then Returned to olake where we sott fire to 120 Buildings and then marcht for the forte to another vilege aboute 2 miles and itt Raind very harde and their we stopt and Killed aboute 60 fine sheep and the french Left porke and fine Cabege in their yards we Liveed very well but Raind very harde all Night

18<sup>th</sup>

this morning Raind very hard but itt was thought best to march by Coll prible we sott fire to the vilige wher we Loged aboute 30 houses and march on aboute 2 miles and sott fire to 40 houses more

Sep<sup>t</sup> 18: 1755

between olake and the forte we Come  
to forte aboue 4 oClock Like Drowened  
Ratts to oure tents the tents almost  
Beeate Down with the storm so that  
itt was no better Liveing In them than  
oute {In} {of} {the} Rain their was a Requst  
by the officers that the souldirs should  
Go into the forte for to Keep them  
from the storm but Coll Munckton  
said that their was no Room for the  
Souldirs and Coll Scott and Maj<sup>r</sup> prebel  
mad the second Tryell and prevaild  
upon the Co<sup>ll</sup> that he said half  
of Each Battallion might Go in  
and all the Officers but I being oute  
all Day and their seemd to be so  
much oppeson I staeed all Night  
in the tents with maj<sup>r</sup> frye and  
past the time with pleasure  
with him and Never Slept  
one wink this night and  
a french man Ran away from  
the fote\*

Sep<sup>t</sup> 19: 1755

this morning weather fair but very  
Cold the Battallion was ordered to be  
paraded and viewed† att 3 oClock  
and Every man was to be Compleated  
with 12 Cartridges and their Guns  
Clean

20<sup>th</sup> Cloudy and Cold Coll Scott gives  
Liberty to Every man might  
build hutts fer to Keep themselves  
from the Cold

---

\*fort.

†Reviewed.

- 21: Sunday M<sup>r</sup> Philips preacht  
in forenoon the weather being  
Cold Did not hold forth no more  
this Day
- 22: weather Cloudy and Cold nothing  
more Remarkable

Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 23 1755

- this Day a packett from Halifax  
and a party from the Bay of verts for  
a Docter for We are Informd that the  
People a\* very Sickly
- 24<sup>th</sup> this Day Cloudy a Brigenteen Said†  
for menuſ‡
- 25<sup>th</sup> this Day Cloudy and In the veening it Raind
- 26<sup>th</sup> this morning Cap<sup>t</sup> Adams Come from  
Halifax with a packett and orders Come  
for Every man to to Secure his arms and  
Clean and to be parade Next morning by  
Brake of Day
- 27: this Day weather fair and warm a party  
of men 15 fifteen oute of Each  
Company in Both battallions to be  
Ready to march to Morrow morning  
att Six oClock

Sep<sup>t</sup> 28 1755

- this Morning being Sunday the party  
Marcht for Gasporo with provitions
- 29<sup>th</sup> Cloudy in the morning but Clears up  
in the afternon a vessell Came from  
Boston with the good News of the

---

\*are.

†Sailed.

‡minas.

victory Gaind att Ground Pointe\*  
by our army under the Command  
of Coll Johnson

30<sup>th</sup> this Day orders were for all the army  
to be paraded and the Guns all  
to <sup>be</sup> firered att 12: oClock in garisons  
and after they was fired in fort  
Cumberland the† fired all their  
Cannon att fort Lawrence and  
then y<sup>e</sup> Ships of war fired for Joye  
for the Good succsess of our army

October y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1755

weather fair but the men Sickly  
in camp

2<sup>d</sup> Nothing Remarkable

3<sup>d</sup> Nothing Remarkable this Day

4<sup>th</sup> weather Cloudy but no Rain

5<sup>th</sup> Sunday Doc<sup>t</sup>. Philips Preacht  
in the fore noon but weather being  
Cloudy and misty Dismist the  
people in the afternoon

6<sup>th</sup> wind Blows very hard att South y<sup>e</sup>  
which was bad for the Shiping  
that Lay of in the harbour  
a ship of 200 tun parted hur  
Cabels and Drove a shore  
commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup> Crathorne  
Came to carry of the french

october y<sup>e</sup> 7: 1755

this Day itt was Coll Muncktons  
orders that Each Company Should  
be Drawed upon the parrade to 1

---

\*Crown Point.

†they.

Know would List for theree years into  
the Regular troop to my Grate  
surprise to think he would attept  
such a thing as to List oute of Regi  
ment Into another before they  
had their Discharge I Drawd  
up my Company up upon the  
Parade and told them their was  
opportuny to List but I Did  
not Incorage the affair but  
told them to Consider what  
was best for they Listed  
and then Dismist the Company

8<sup>th</sup>: this Day Coll munckton put out  
his Serg<sup>ts</sup> Drums to beate up for  
Volenters in the Camps for to  
Inlist into his majisties Servis  
they first marcht through with  
Coll Scotts Battallion and Listed  
severall men and Every man they  
Listed they Regulars Gave 3 wazers\*  
and march on to the other Battallion  
and Beate their Drums but  
Maj<sup>r</sup> Preblee Bid them Disporce  
and be gon oute of the Battallin  
and askt the Serg<sup>t</sup> who gave him  
order He Replied the Commander and He  
told him to go of the Serg<sup>t</sup> went  
and told the Coll and he was very  
mad and sent for ye Maj<sup>r</sup>  
and askt him how he Dare  
Presume to Disobey his orders  
he told him as he had the  
Care of the battallion he  
was Determined to Keep Good  
orders and he thought the

---

\*huzzahs.

Coll might Dun him the Honour before he sent his serg<sup>ts</sup> to Lett him { know of none } what he was aboute & Munkton was roath and told the maj<sup>r</sup> he must answer for his <sup>one</sup> <sub>A</sub> Conduct and this Concluded and then they went on Listing as before.

- 9<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Rowse Come in here from Halifax and Nothing Remarkable
- 10<sup>th</sup> weather fair a sloop from Boston and a Large party of men and 7 teems to go after wood to the vilege aboute 2 miles Distonce
- 11 Nothing Remarkable
- 12 Sunday no Preaching by Reason of Cold weather
- 13<sup>th</sup> Comadore Rowse Sailed with the french Prisoners and Raind very hard att Night
- 14<sup>th</sup> the weather very uncomfortabl water in oure tents up to our ankles and very Mudy aboute the tents
- 15<sup>th</sup> the Serg<sup>ts</sup> and Souldirs Determine to go and Kill sum Cattle Lett the Event be what itt will by Reason of their provition being so poor

October y<sup>e</sup> 16:

- Nothing Remarkable this Day
- 17<sup>th</sup> Ens Brewer wente oute with aboute 30 men to See what Discoury he Could make
- 18<sup>th</sup> Ens Brewer Come in he sow one french man but Could not Take him
- 19<sup>th</sup> Sunday weather fair but no preaching Ens Brewer in the Evening marcht to Tantarmar
- 20<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable

- 21 this Day itt Rains and Exceedeng Cold  
weather Serg<sup>t</sup> James Houghton of my  
Company Dieed this Day who was much  
Likt by Both officers and Souldirs  
in the whole Battallion
- 22 fair weather And somthing pleasant  
Ens Brewer went oute with 18 men  
and 250 men from fort Lawranc was  
ordered for a scoute and Nothing more  
Remarkable

October y<sup>e</sup> 23:

this is another very Rainy Day which is  
very Common Ens Brewer Come in with his  
Party and Brings Entelegence he sow abouete  
4 french and Endians up att olake the  
Indians Hollowed and shouted but they  
Did not attack his party the Rain  
Came on very hard and so Left the Enemy

- 24 the Enveleeds were all paraded att  
Doc<sup>t</sup> Kast tent and those that where  
Descharged was Commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Trumbill  
to fort Lawrance
- 25 this Day Sum Snow and very Cold
- 26: this Day Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens and Let Willard  
and 100 privates went from the Camps  
abouete sundown in persute after  
some french
- 27: Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens with his party Returnd  
and all that Caught was one ox  
and 2 or three Calfs which was good meet

October y<sup>e</sup> 28 1755

nothing Remarkable Hoppins this Day

- 29<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Rowse Saild from anopilis with  
the fleet to Cary of the french by ancoump<sup>t</sup>  
I Receved from L<sup>t</sup> Haskall  
this Eveneing Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens went oute  
with a party of 150 on persute of the  
french that Lye Lirking in the  
villeges but aboute Midnight  
itt began to snow very hard and  
he was oblige to Return home the
- 30th Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens Returnd in with his  
party and Killeed severall Cattle  
and Brought in with them itt  
snowed very hard and winter Like  
wather

November y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

this Morning pleasent weather  
but in the after noon very  
Cold

2<sup>d</sup> Sunday Serg<sup>t</sup> Houghton this  
Day Carieed Into the Hospital

November y<sup>e</sup> 3: 1755

Raw Cold weather and Exceeding  
Muddy in our Camps

4<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable but very  
Bad porke for the Souldirs which  
the french Left in their Stores  
Cloudy this morning but not Cold

5<sup>th</sup> this morning all the Boys was order  
ed att Coll Muncktons Marke  
and Drawed up and 5 of them  
were Descharged oute of our  
Battallion

7<sup>th</sup> the wather fair and pleasnt  
No: 8<sup>th</sup> Sunday but no preaching  
but the Mud up to our Keese  
in som part of the Incamp:  
ment

November y<sup>e</sup> 9: 1755

the wind Sou: w: and very foggey  
10<sup>th</sup>: much Rain this Day and bad stirng  
in the Camps  
11<sup>th</sup>: nothing Remarkable but Rains  
almost Every Day  
12<sup>th</sup>: a fogey forenoon and mist but fine  
Pleasant sun shine in the afternoon  
13: Clear Cold Morning we heard {<sup>att</sup> from} the Camps  
a Large number of guns fired over att  
a plase Called wescock abute 3 miles Distance  
which was fired by the french and Indians  
att 5 sailors which went over to Gett fresh  
meet and Cabeiges and turnips and whilst  
they was in y<sup>e</sup> yard the Enemy fired upon  
the Sailers and shot one throug y<sup>e</sup> Rist  
but all Escaped.

this after noon Coll Munckton ordered  
two partys of 150 men Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens to  
Command the one party and I the other  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens to Go Round the head of the  
marsh and I overr the River wescock  
att the head of the bay and to meet  
att a villege Tantarmar

13: 1755

Nov<sup>m</sup>: we marcht of with our partys aboute  
sun Down and I went aborde Cap<sup>t</sup> Rogers  
Sloop but the wind being Contary I was

oblige to march 2 miles upon the Marsh  
and then the party was put over in boats  
to wescock aboute 10 oClock we all Got safe  
over the River with much fatigue and then  
march up to the villege 2 miles and Divided  
my Company into severall partys  
and surrounded the Houses but found no  
french and then march on aboute 4 miles  
to a small vilege between wescock and  
Tantarmar aboute Brake of Day after  
Travaling 3 mils midleg high in water and  
and mud Ice which Cut our Leggs very  
much and then halted and Eate sum vitchels\*  
but Cold and snowing but Dare not make  
a fire for fear of Loosing our Enterprise

14<sup>th</sup> about sun Rise I march on being very Cold  
the men all most stiff Traveled aboute 2 miles  
I saw wher a Cart had past the Evening before  
and followed to where I found the oxen and  
Carte. Emediatly souround the howses but  
found no french in thir houses but Going  
into the barn where the teeme was I saw

a Large

Large quantity of wheet in the barn all  
Cleand up and the Cart fitted up for to Carry  
itt of and upon this I Ordered four small  
party to weighley the Barn upon 4 Roads  
Expecting they would soon be after their  
team and wheet and Marcht the Main  
Bodey into the woods about 80 Rods  
and sot out senterys.

and in aboute an hour we heard som  
french Talk at some Distance att sum  
Distance and att the Same Instant  
the sentery saw a french man Come  
through a Thickett of wood Corp<sup>ll</sup> paterson

---

\*victuals.

Cockt his gun and bid the frenchman  
to Come to him the Man marcht on  
towards him and seeing him Come up to  
I spoke to paterson not for to shoot  
and he under stood what I said  
and paterson Toock his gun from  
his face and bid the french come up to  
him and when he saw that he told  
paterson in Inglesh that he  
would not and turned and Ran  
in a thickett which he made his  
Escape.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 14 1755

I then march on with the whole  
party for Tantamare and Come to the  
vilege aboute 11 oClock seeing an  
Number of people Concluding itt was  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party seeing severall  
men upon horses and in plain sight<sup>t</sup>  
I marcht within aboute 50 Rods sent  
oute Corp<sup>ll</sup> foster with 5 men to see whoo.  
they was he Come within a few Rods of  
the Houses where they were and he  
found they was french Killing  
and Roasting of mutton but Disco  
vering oure people toock to their heels  
and Ron Into the woods our men  
fireed 2 guns att them one of the\* fell  
Down but we Dont Know as he was  
hurte and after I found itt was not  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party whoo was to meet me  
this Day with 150 men Put me under  
much Concern for feare he was Cutt of  
by the Enemy for itt was Coll Muncktons

---

\*them.

Orders that Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens and I should meett  
with our party this morning att the mass  
house I Expecting to meet with the same  
fate that I feared Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens had  
meet with by sum Large party of french  
and Indians sott oute senterys on Every  
quarter and ordered Cap<sup>t</sup> Spikeman  
with the Rest of the officrs to plase  
the men in 3 Logg houses which was  
Nigh to Each other a  
and then made fires and went to Roast  
ing the mutton that the french Left  
which gave the whole party a fine  
meall which was very fatt  
and Cabbege and turnups plenty  
for 500 men a month and after  
Dinner I sent oute severall small  
partys to see if they Could Discover  
anny Large number but Returnd  
in a fue houres and made no Grate  
Discovry L<sup>t</sup> Willard with 40 men for  
Guard this Night aboute midnight  
one of the senterys hald a frenchman as he  
Laid tow but he made him no answer  
and he fired of his gun upon that I Im:  
mediately ordereed the whole to stan to  
their arms but Sow no more this Night  
of the french.

November y<sup>e</sup> 15: 1755

this morning I was under sum Concern  
for Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party Expecting he  
was Cutt of by the Enemy Knowing  
him to be Resolute where he under  
takes I Cald the officers together to  
Consult what was best to be Done and

put oute a Small party to see if they Could Discover anything the party Returnd about 11 oClock but made no Discovery I then Saying to the officers itt would not Do to Tary here any Longer and burne the vilege lett the Event be what itt will Drawed up the whole party into a body and told Every man to stand upon his Guard for we well might Expect the Same fate as we supposed Cap Stevens had mett with and the\* seemd to be well Disposed

Nov<sup>m</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1755

and I Gave orders to L<sup>t</sup> Cone to Draught 20 men and sett fire to the vilege he burnt a boute 20 houses withoute any mollistation march on aboute half a mile and the advanc Guard halted and said they saw a Large party Comeing from Towards wesscock and Emediately we found itt to be Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party which was grate Rejoycing to see all well after Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens party Refreshed we marcht on for Wescock and burned Eighty seven houses in Tantarmar and burnt on our march between tantarmar and wsscock about 70 houses and we Gott to wscock aboute sundown where we mett Cap<sup>t</sup> Hill with a hundred Regulars troops within 3 mile of fort cumberland to oure Assistance itt being sumthing Remarkable to see them for itt being the first time Since we Came into this Land and we cap<sup>t</sup>† att wescock Coll Scott Maj<sup>j</sup> Prebble and Maj<sup>er</sup> Bourn Came with 350 men to oure Assistance

---

\*they.

†camped.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 16: 1755

weather pleasant and fair Coll Scott  
ordered provitions to be Killed for aboute  
700 hundreded men beef pork Mutton and  
the whole to be Ready to march att  
four oClock this afternoon for membe  
remcoock we march this Night att ten  
oClock all but aboute 50 men who  
Said they was Invaleeds And Could  
not Travell Cap<sup>t</sup> Cobb and L<sup>t</sup> Trumbell  
Left to Command that party who  
Saey they are not able to Preform sutch  
a fatigued by Reason by Reason of  
their being Lame &c

Novm<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 17

This morning being much Fatigue with  
Traveling all Night through Swamps  
and Brooks Came upon the vilege att  
membrumcock which was 10 mi<sup>les</sup> from wescock  
was Just att Brake of Day itt was Coll:  
Scotts orders that Every officer Should  
Take his Deteachment as he marcht  
and surround the Houses in the vilege as  
soon as possible which we Did Immediate  
Immediately we found Eight person in one  
house all women and Children and 2 french  
men gott away but the women semd to be  
much surprised by seeng so many people  
the\* Co<sup>ll</sup> Scott ordered that all the houses  
should be Burnt and that all the Cattle  
and sheep should be Collected together  
aboute 250 Kattle & 50 sheep which  
we Brough of and a Large number of

---

\*there.

Horses aboute 1 oClock we marcht from  
Membrumcoock and Come to wescock  
Aboute 9 oClock att Night this Night  
I took a party 32 men oute of Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens  
and mine and went out up <sup>on</sup> <sup>A</sup> the plundering  
Establingshing aboute 3 miles from wescock  
and found severall good feather beds and  
severall other things when they  
sold Come to 4 shilling p.<sup>er</sup> man  
and Reetund aboute Brake of Day

Nov<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 18

weather fair and not Cold a party  
of 300 men was ordereed to Tantramar  
Commanded by Maj<sup>r</sup> Pribble to bring  
in all the Cattle and horses they  
Could find which was aboute 10 oClock  
they marcht

Nov<sup>m</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1755

this Day Maj<sup>r</sup> Pribble Returnd with  
aboute 150 Cattele and a Larg number  
of Sheep and Swine

20<sup>th</sup>

this Day all the Boates were ordered  
up the Creek to wescock to cary all  
the troops over and also the vessels  
and their was a party <sup>of 60 men</sup> <sup>A</sup> Ordered to Go on  
to the marsh to Bring all the Cattle  
to fort cumberland and they Drove  
about 500 hundred Cattele Sheep  
and Hoggs and the tide being so  
Rapid we Could not Recover but  
aboute 200 hundred on fort Cumber

:land sum went so fur up the Creek  
that they Got Clear but aboute  
100 hund Returd up Wescok side  
and itt was Coll Scotts orders to Kill  
Every one of the Cattle  
upon the spott and sum we shott  
others we Nockt Dowd\* till we had  
Killed them all and Left all but 7 or 8  
to Rott upon the Ground and then  
and then sott fire to the vilege which  
was abouete 100 Buildings in westcok  
and then marcht for fort cumberland  
Crick and Crost with much Trouble  
and Gott to fort Cumberland about 9 oClock  
this Night

Novm<sup>r</sup>; y<sup>e</sup> 21

this Day a party of men was sent on  
to the marsh to Bring all the  
Cattle to the fort L<sup>t</sup> Henery young  
Brown Commanded the party the  
Cattle being wild he Could not  
Drive them he fired away upon  
them <sup>and Killed one</sup> ^ and Coll Monckton sent Down  
another party to Confine those  
that went first and Both officer  
and Souldiers were Confind

N B: the Court marcall was held  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens president and the  
men Tryed and all acquitted by the  
Courte and by the Conduct itt seems  
that the Coll had Rather Lett  
the Cattle Gett away than to suply  
the troop with fresh meete and what  
we Brough in Gott away Except whatt the souldirs  
Killed unbenone to the Commanding

---

\*Knocked Down.

officere which the Biger parte I belive  
Lived very well for fresh meate  
for the space of 2 months

Novm<sup>r</sup> 22.

- Nothing Remarkable  
N 23 Sunday Eight men oute of Each  
Company for Kings works

Nov<sup>r</sup> 24 this Day a warm Rain for y<sup>e</sup> season

Novm<sup>r</sup> 25

this Day Coll Munckton Toock his  
Departure and Left this plase: and  
the Regulars and Both battallions  
were Drawed up in Line fron the  
fort Down to <sup>wards</sup> ^ the marsh and all the  
officers in a Line to waite upon him  
to the water side he marching  
through as he past the offcirs of  
Both Cores macht along with him  
and Down upon the mash we Drank  
a Departing Glass of wine and  
so toock fair well In hopes of better  
times P. S No better afterwards but Liveing in  
tents

Nov<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 26: 1755

weather Cold Snow in the fore noon but  
fair in the Latter part of the Day

Nov<sup>m</sup> ye 27:

weather fair and Cold & nothing Remarkable

Nov<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28

Nothing Remarkable this Day

29

Cloudy Cold weather

30

Sunday this Day Coll Winslows battallion  
Imbarkt for Halifax

December y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1755

this Day Coll winslow Battallion  
sailed for halifax

Dcm<sup>r</sup> ye 2<sup>d</sup>:

Nothing Remarkable but Cloudy and  
Cold

Dem<sup>r</sup> ye 3:

Exceeding Cold weather

4

Nothing Remarkable

5

One of the gunners and 3 Regulars  
was oute a plundering and was Taken <sup>x</sup>  
by the Indians att 4 miles Distance from  
the fort

December y<sup>e</sup> 6:

snows in the forenoon and Clear of in  
the after noon

7<sup>th</sup>

Sunday weather fair and not Cold

8<sup>th</sup>

warm wather for the time of y<sup>e</sup> year  
and Rains and in the Evening the wind  
Blowd Exceding strong from the south

9

the wind att south and warm

10

and Continues

11

very Cold and snows all Day

12 Nothing Remarkable

Cap<sup>t</sup> Stevens Company and Cap<sup>t</sup> Gilberts

Dcm<sup>r</sup> Company Goes into y<sup>e</sup> Baraks

13 after lying in Camp six months

14<sup>th</sup>

Sunday warm weather for the season

Coll Scott Gives oute orders that

all the troops shall go into the fort for

the futer to see if their arms are all

Clean and Neet and be Revued

Dem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15 1755

warm wather all the teems in the place wer muster  
eed for to Bring wood for the brew house & 100 Regulars to guard  
which is the first time.

16<sup>th</sup>:

this Day the wather wam the New England  
troop guard the teems for wood

17<sup>th</sup>

very Cold sum more of the troops goes  
into the Barcks to Live

18

wather Cold and no wood to burn

19<sup>th</sup>

the weather very Cold this Day I  
Mooved Into the Barraks to Live  
in a Large open Room onely Inclosed  
and Sengall\* floors which was very  
uncomforrtable but Good Company  
in our mess

20<sup>th</sup>

the bigger part of my Company  
Came Into the Barraks to Live

21

Sunday this Day very Cold toock oute  
sum beding for my Company  
this Day our men Toock the quarter  
guard and the Regulas Keep guard in  
the forte

22

weather cold our party Came in from  
gasperoe much fatigue and severall  
men frose in ther feet Aaron Allen and  
Eleakim Hutchins Left ther of my Company Sick

Dem<sup>r</sup> 23: 1755

24<sup>th</sup> This Day was moderate and In the Evning itt  
snowd  
this Day snowd and Exceding Cold this morning  
one of the train Found Dead betwen the Regular  
vilege and the foort† itt was suspected that he  
was hurt for the sack of his money for he  
was seen to have L7 pound in his pockett the  
Day Before

25<sup>th</sup> this Day the weather fair but Exceding Cold  
the New England troop was obleged to go Into  
the woods to Draw wood for the garison which

---

\*Single.

†fort.

- they thought itt hard a vessel Arived her from  
New England and this Day the Harbour frose  
:up
- 26 New England troops oblige to Draw wood  
Every Day
- 27<sup>th</sup> all the troops of a guard ordered for wood  
Sunday weather fair a schooner that went  
from hear 7 Days ago Drove bak by the  
stress of weather and want of Conduct  
much Damnifid by Ice
- 28<sup>th</sup>
- 29<sup>th</sup> Nothing Remarkable but go for wood  
30<sup>th</sup> snows in the morning and thaws in afternoon  
31<sup>st</sup> nothing Remarkable but very Cold

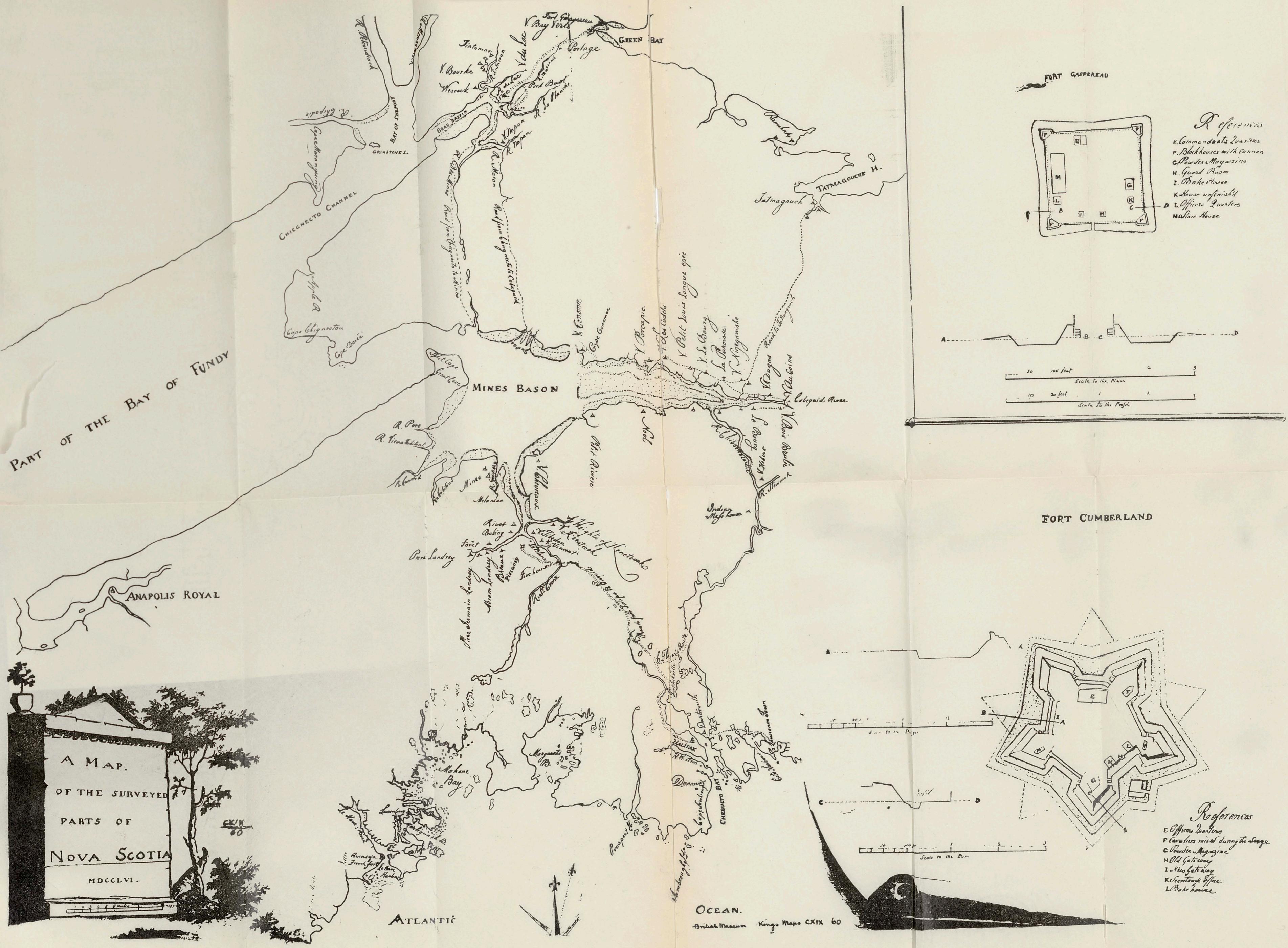
January y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1756

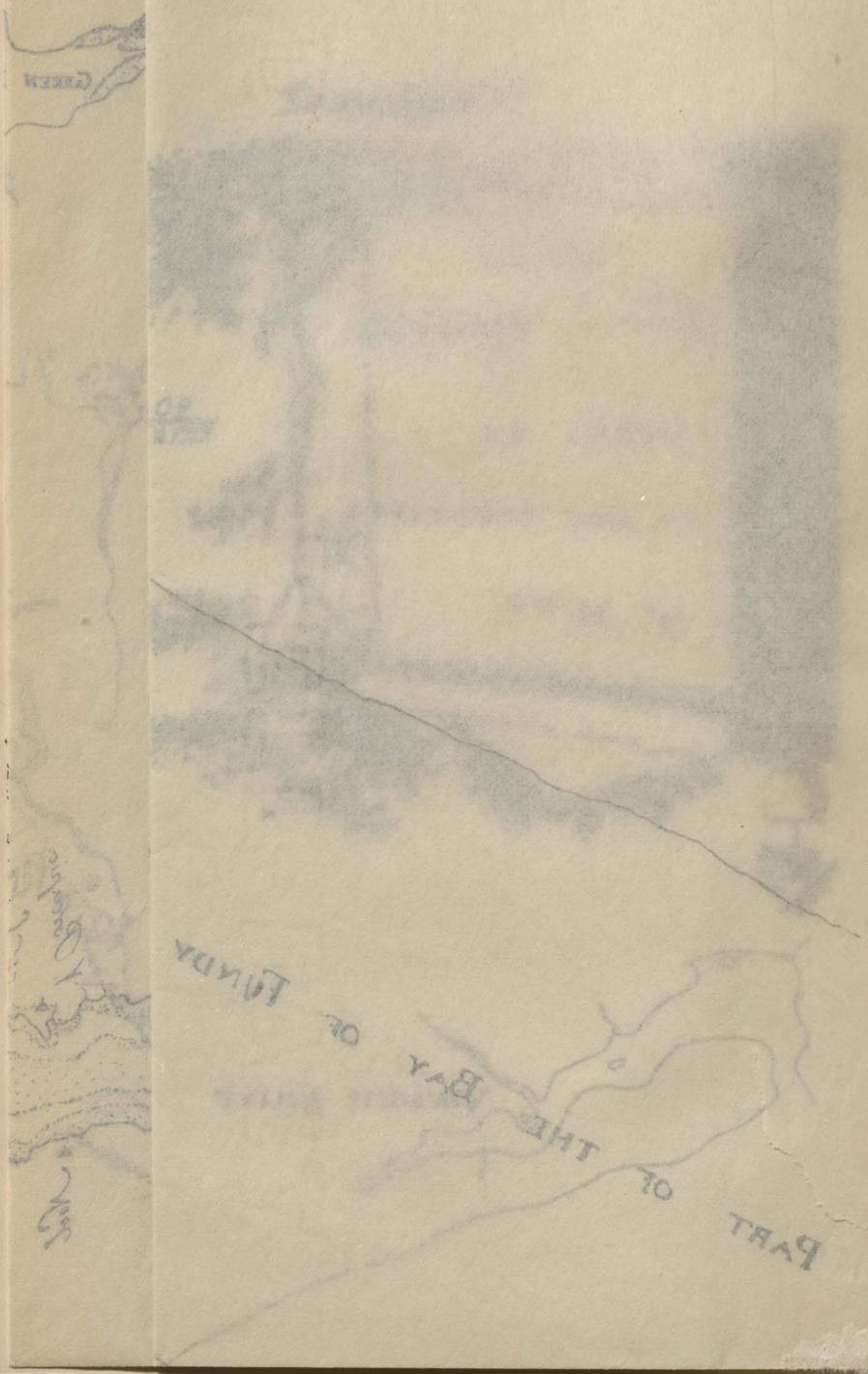
Fort cumberland January y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1756  
This Day fine weather Co.<sup>ll</sup> Scott <sup>A</sup> with a number  
of Regulars officers had a Barbeque upon  
an Island betwen fort Cumberland and fort  
Lawrance before they Broke up they was  
fild with Drink

January y<sup>3</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1756

this Day weather fair and Cold a party of  
Sixteen men was Deteacht from Each Camp:  
to gett wood for the Barreks and freed from other  
Duty

3<sup>d</sup>: this morning Ens Briwer and his party march  
toward wescoock with 7 Days provitions and  
Each man Drest in french & Indian  
Dress for a Decoye  
this after noon Orders Come for me  
to go to Gasparoe with 4 sub<sup>s</sup> offcirs  
and 100 private men for to guard the provitions  
this Night a number of offcirs had a  
Grate Carose att Co<sup>ll</sup> Scots that





we Browk All his glases and chenes\*  
ware whch was aboute 10 poind valey†  
wather very Cold and I marcht of  
with the party for Gasperoe and several  
of the men frose their feet we got to the  
forte with 30 sleads aboute 10 oClock  
att Night after much fatigue  
with bring Deade Cattle on fer to Draw 16 mils

January y<sup>e</sup> 5 1756

this Day Stayed with Maj<sup>r</sup> frye & Jones  
who was Both Ill but Revived much att  
our Coming to bring them sumthing that  
was fresh.

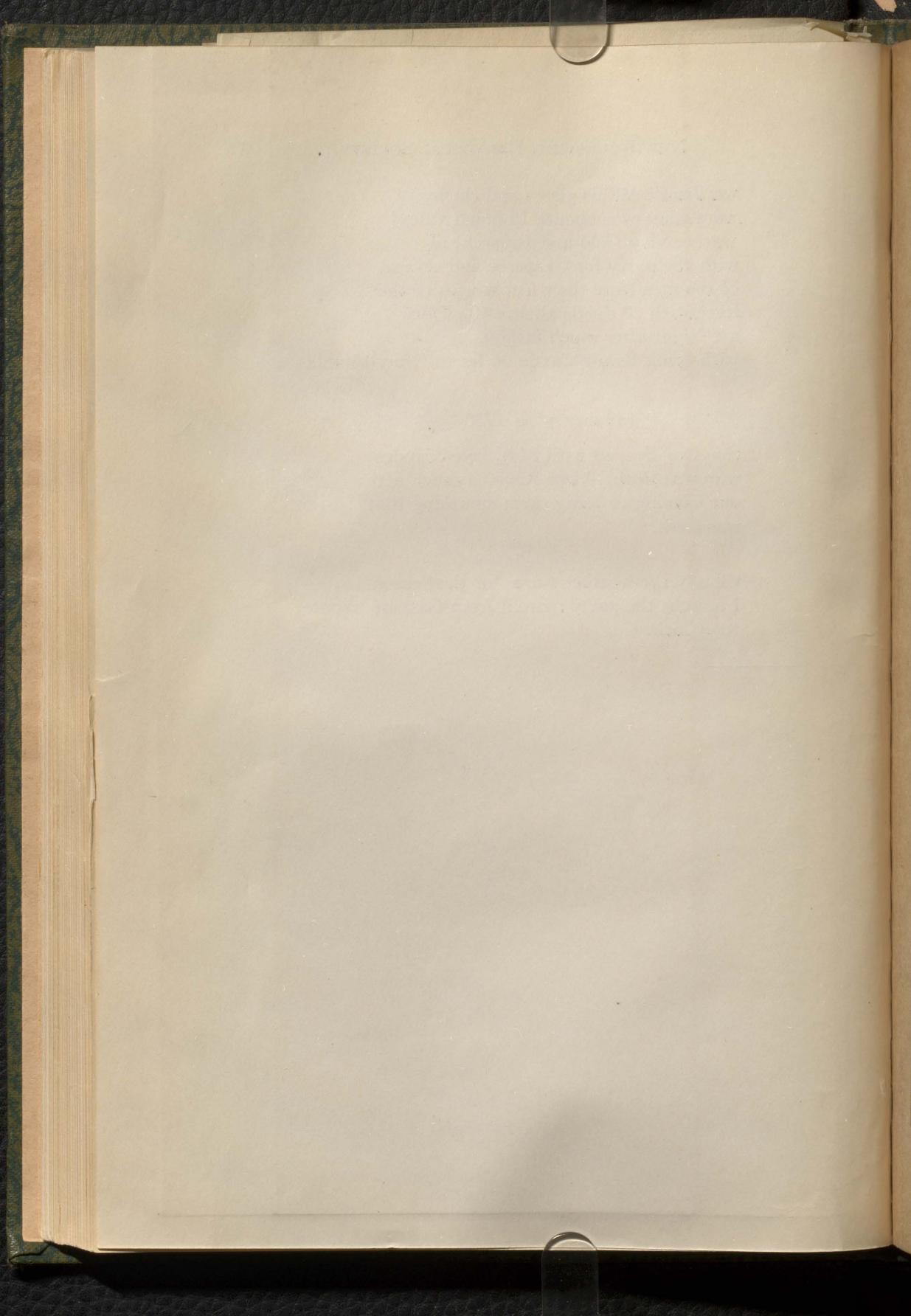
6<sup>th</sup>:

Cloudy the weather warm for the Season  
I marcht the party marcht from Gaspore aboute  
10 oClock.

---

\*China.

†value.

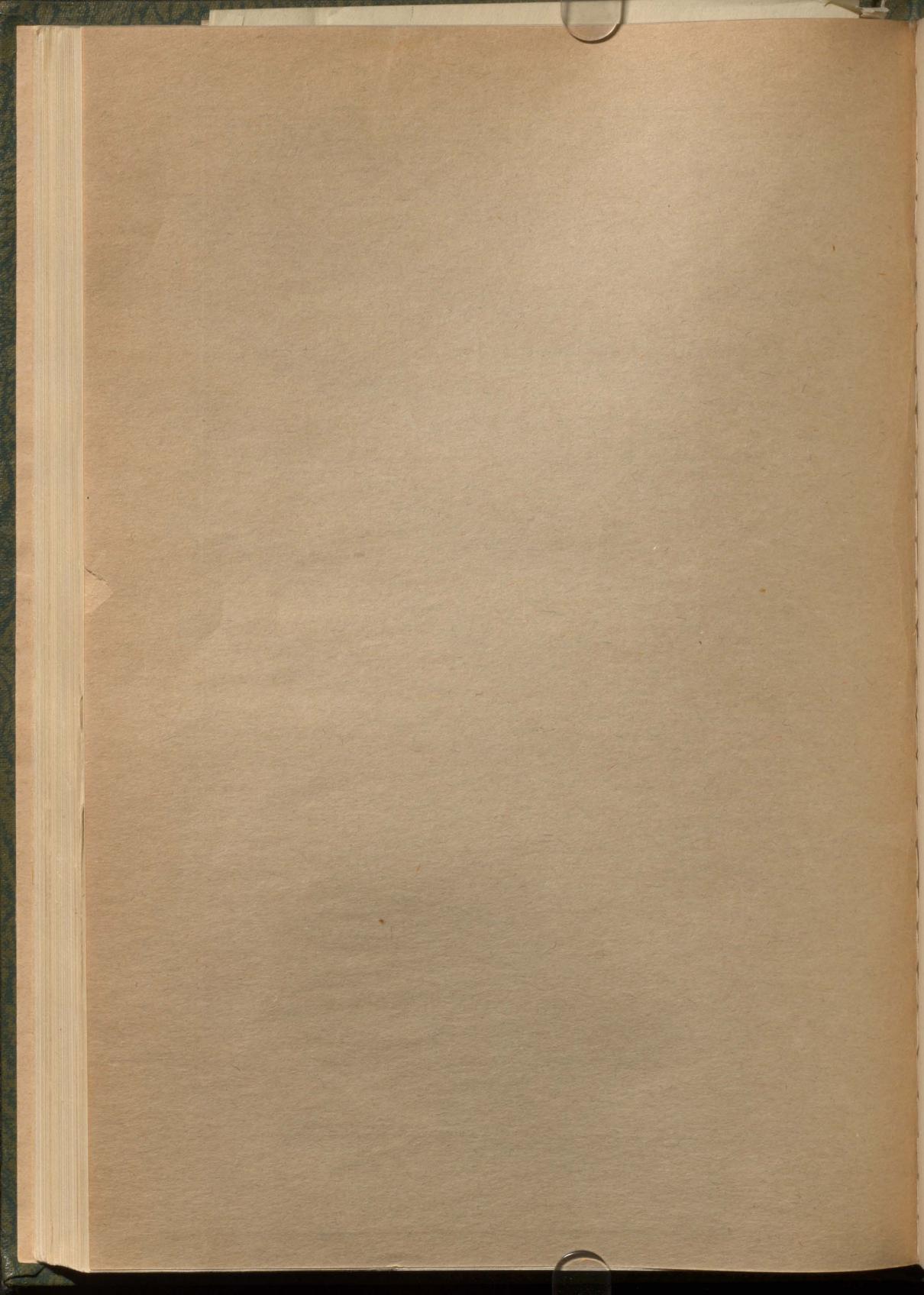


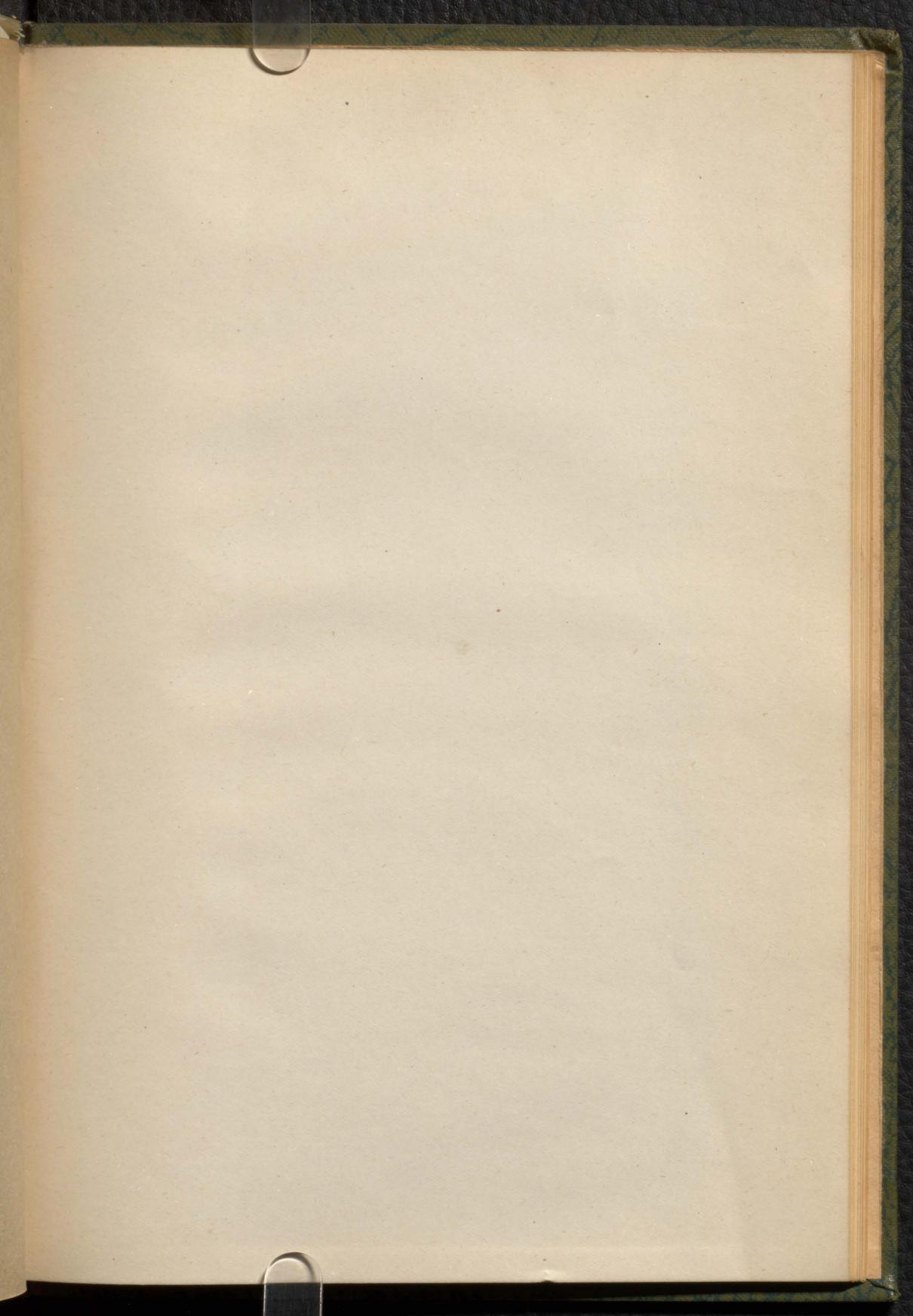
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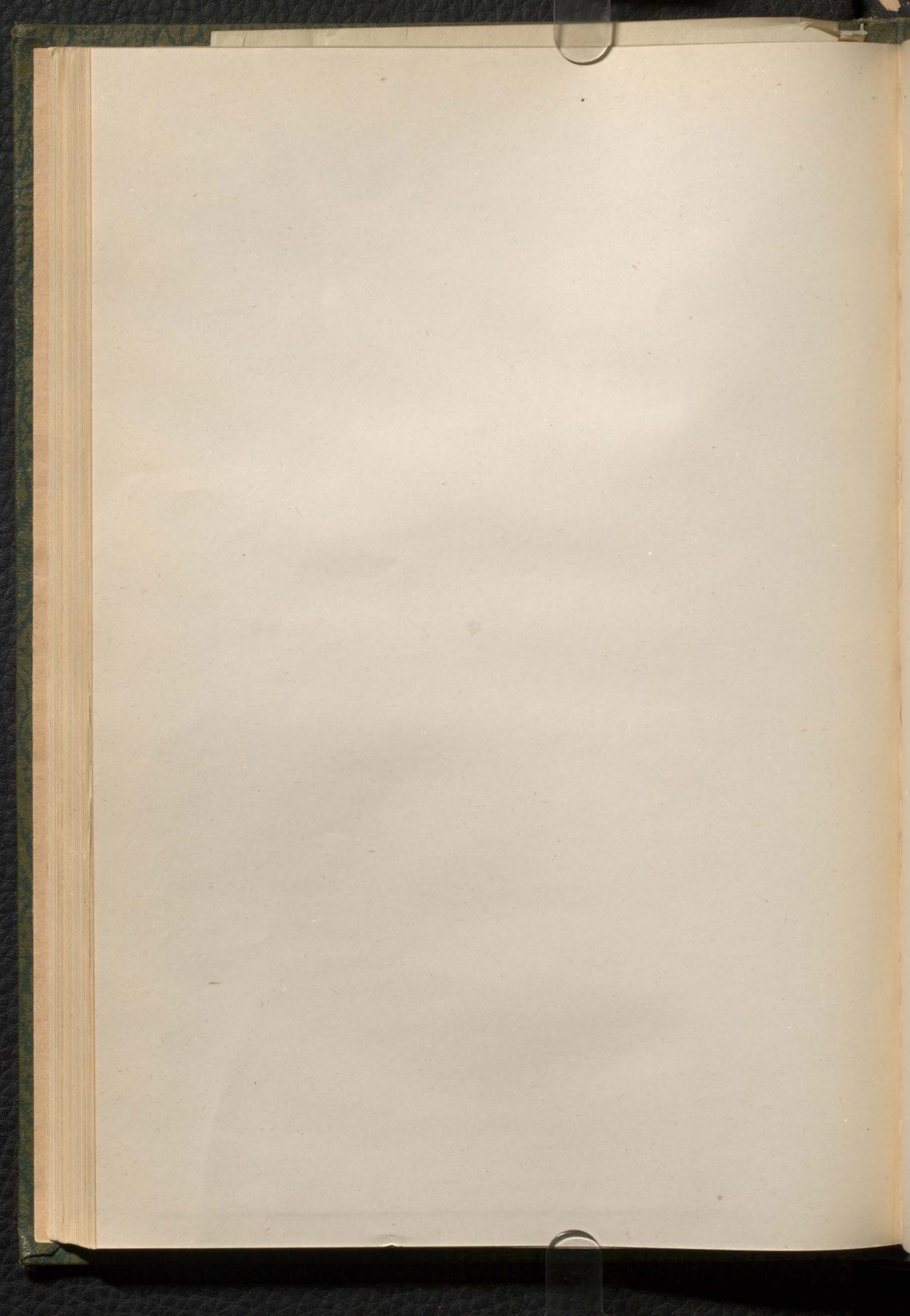
Journal of  
Abijah Willard

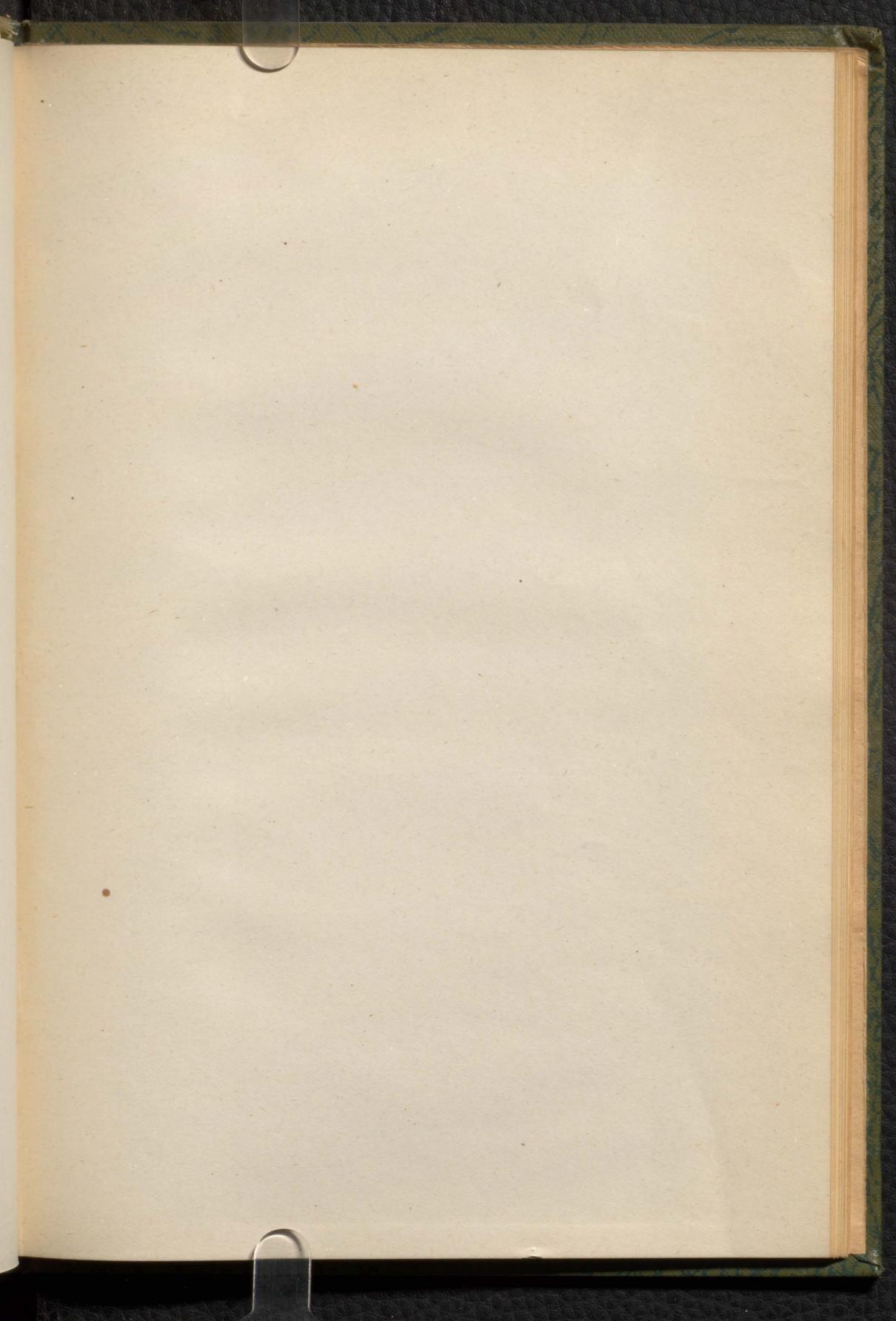
1755

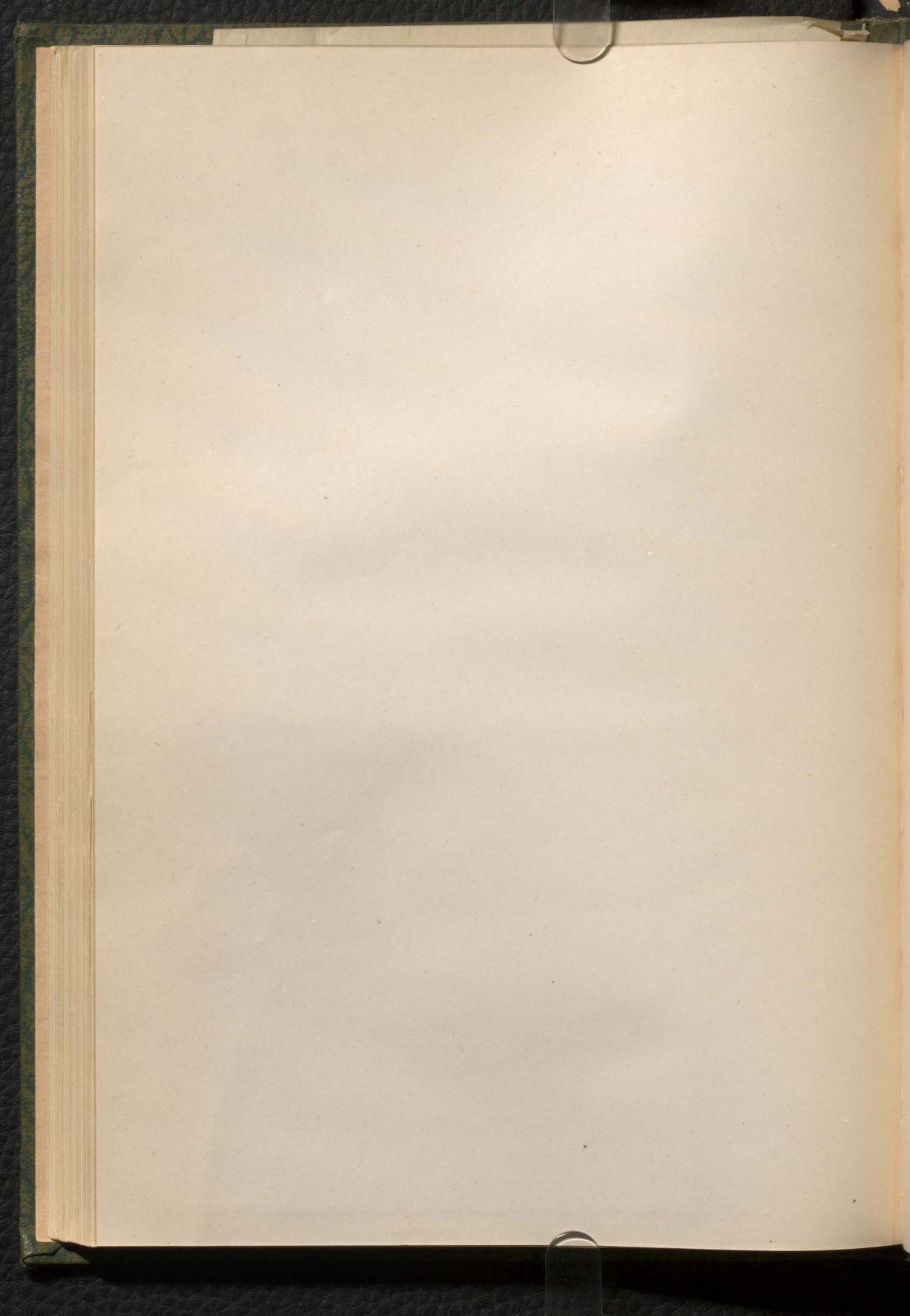
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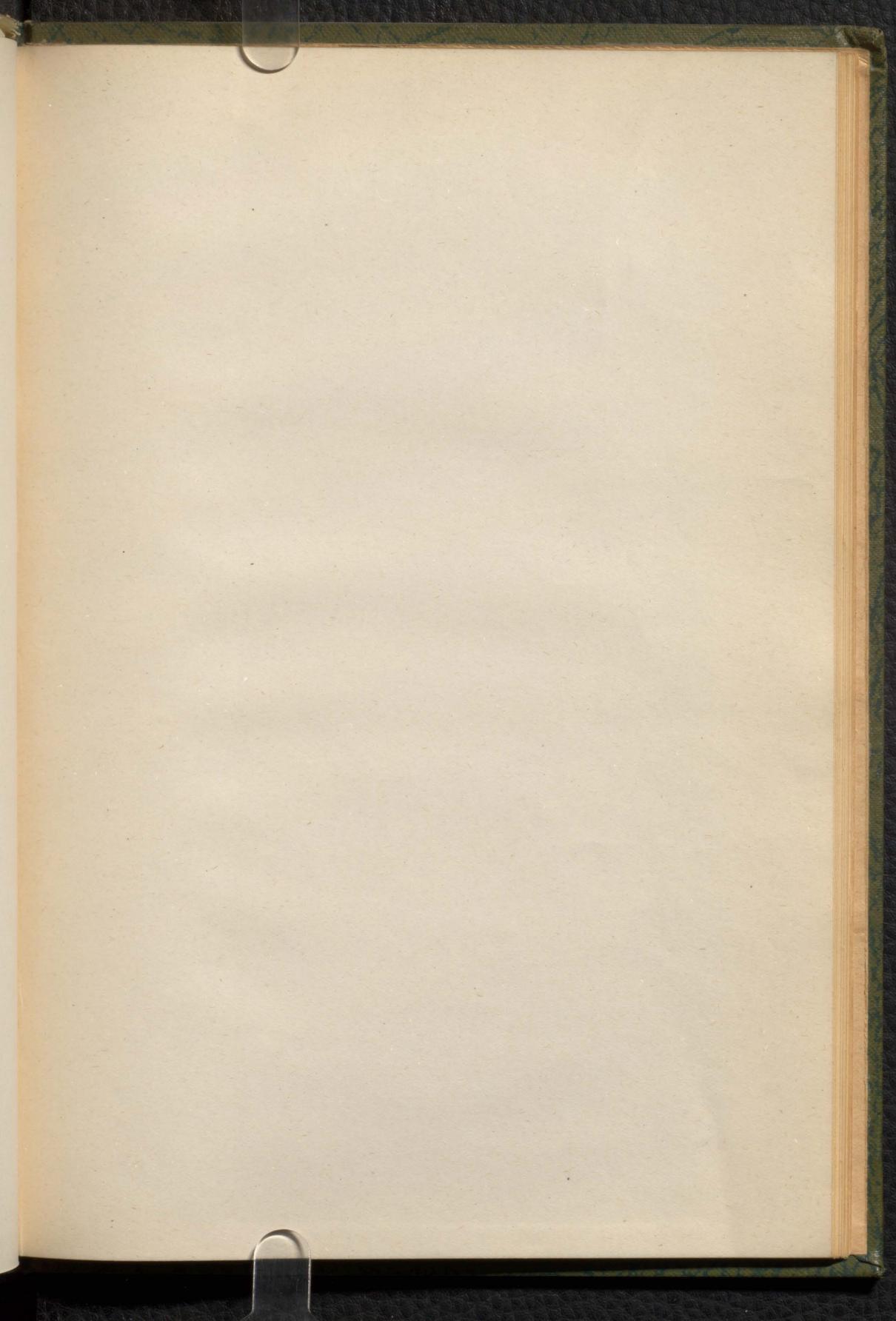


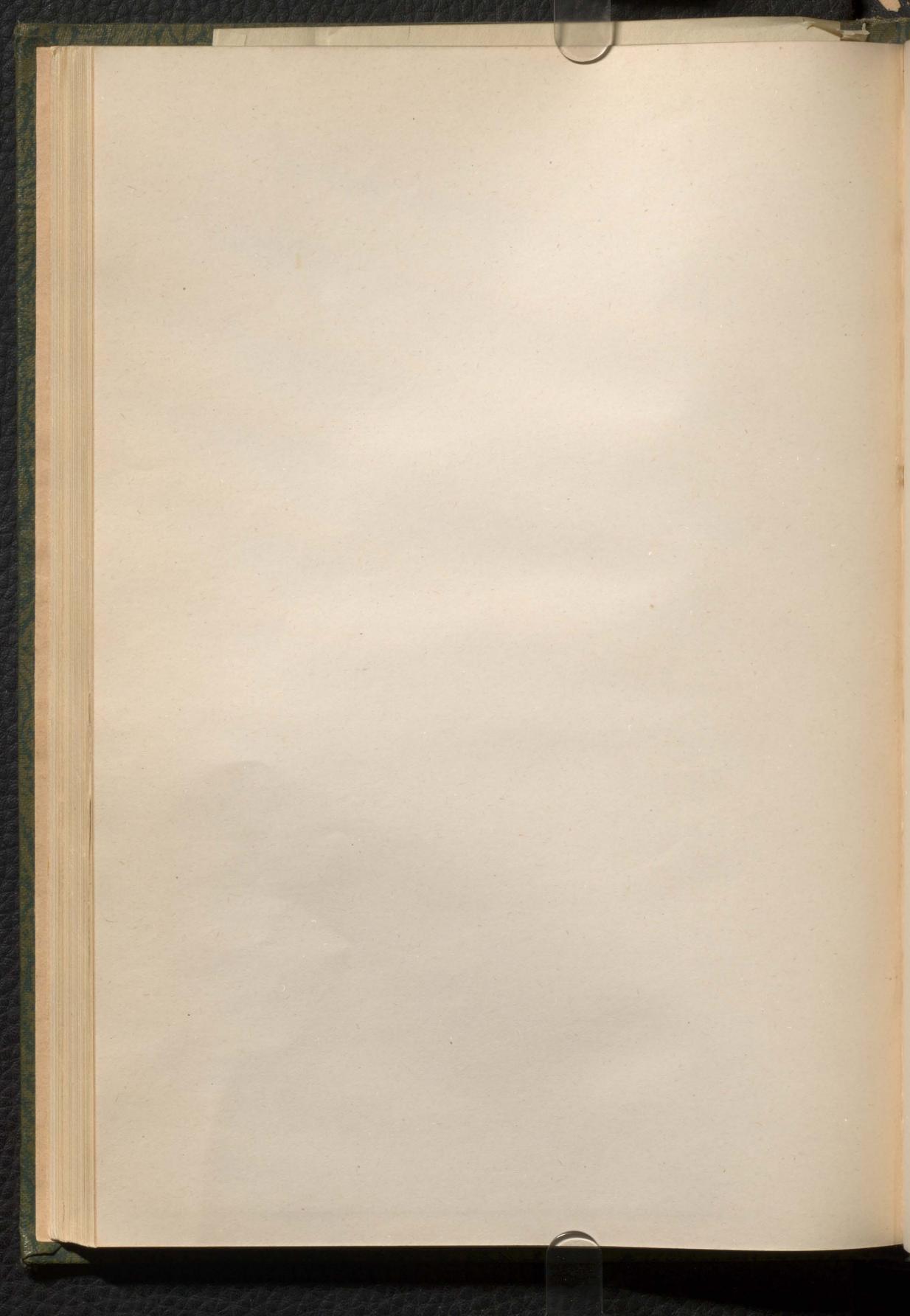


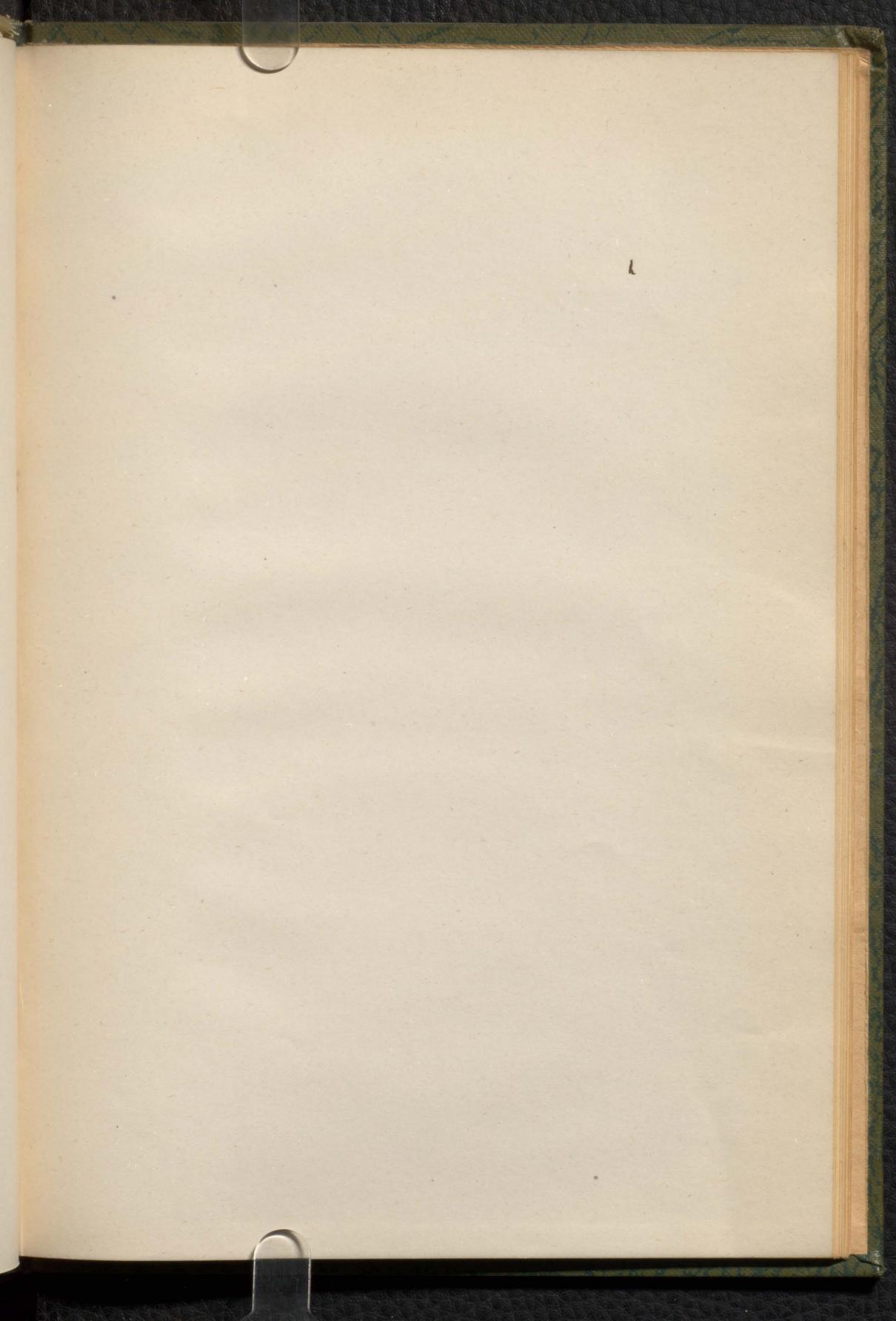


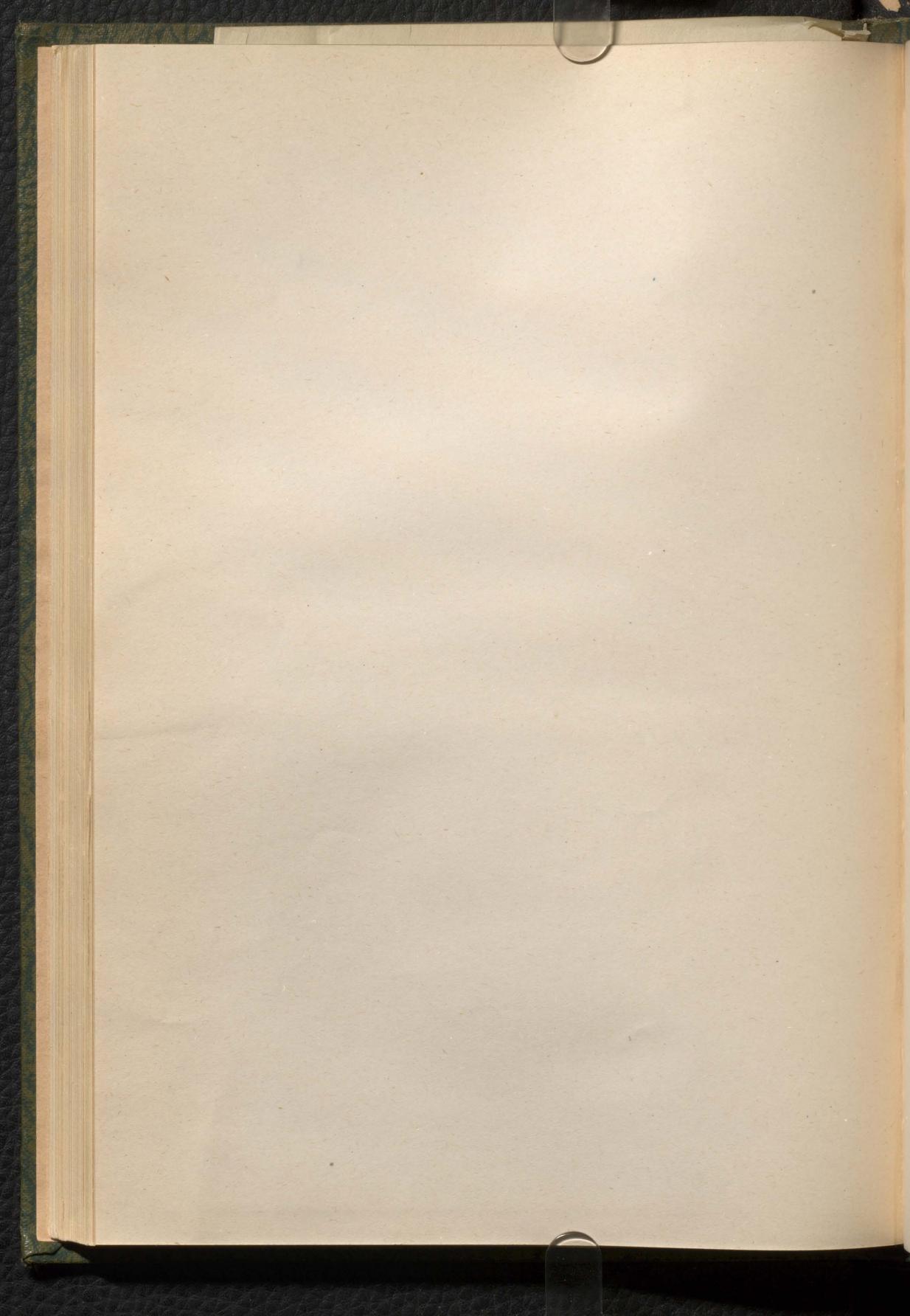


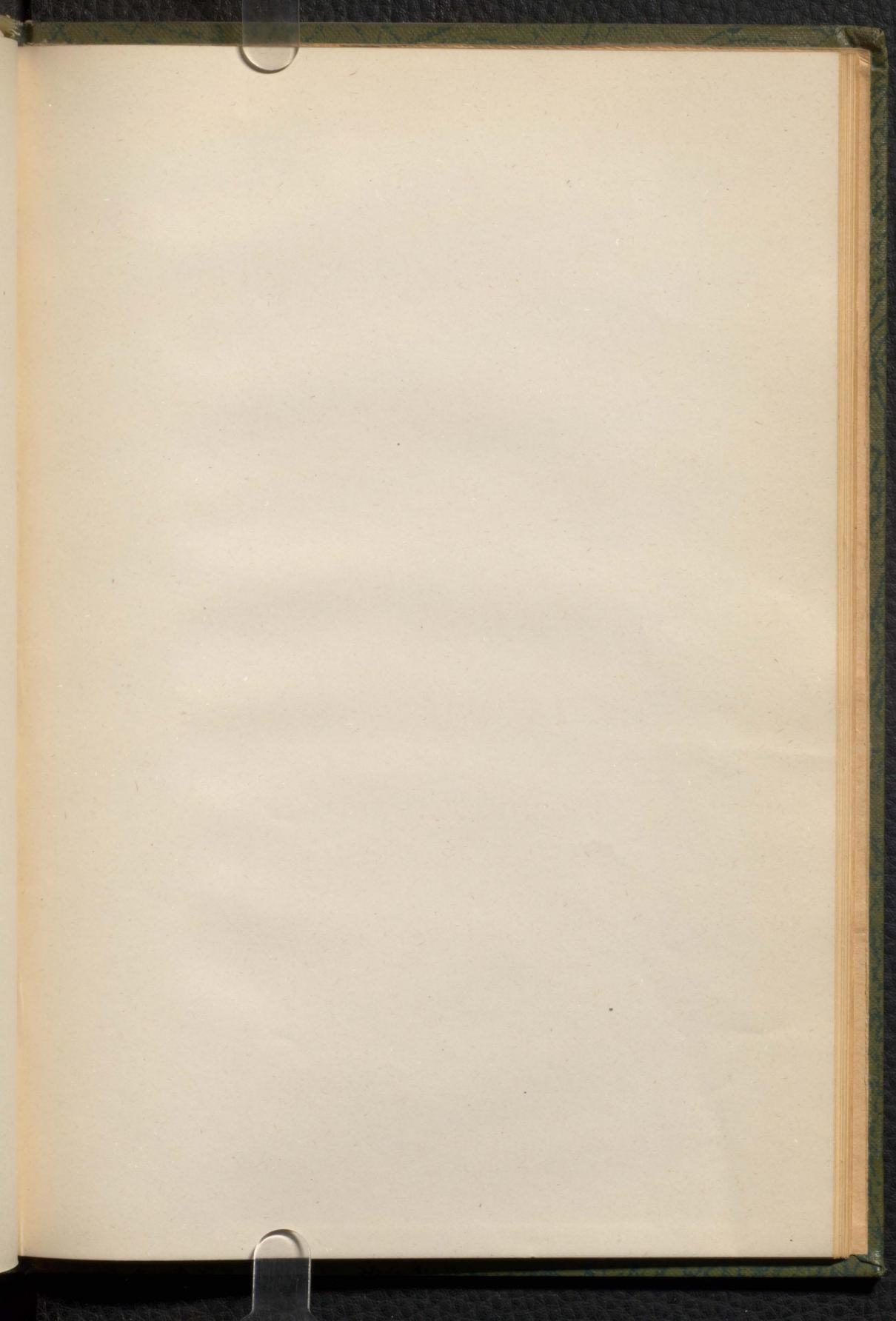












EDWARD STILLE

